

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## POPULATION GROWTH AND U.S. SECURITY

HON. MICHAEL D. BARNES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. BARNES. Mr. Speaker, during the past few months, the news media has provided the American public with pictures and information on the tragic situation of regionwide famine in Africa. In a thoughtful piece in the Washington Post from Sunday, February 17, 1985, Hobart Rowen discussed this tragedy in the context of population growth. He discussed the linkages between unprecedented levels of population growth and land availability, food production, land erosion, and political instability. He agrees with the conclusion reached by many that uncontrolled population growth could also create security problems for the United States.

This article is particularly interesting in view of the administration's decision to stop funding the International Planned Parenthood Federation and to holdup this year's U.S. contribution to the U.N. Fund for Population Activities. The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 17, 1985]

## EXCESSIVE POPULATION GROWTH A SECURITY THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES

(By Hobart Rowen)

In the face of overwhelming evidence that there is no way of fighting poverty in the Third World without more extensive family planning, the Reagan administration is cutting back its support of the most tested and experienced organizations in this field, condemning wide areas of the globe to ever bigger, ever more hungry populations.

Knowledgeable congressmen such as Sam Gejdenson (D-Conn.) suggest that the administration's penny-pinching will have the counterproductive result of accelerating illegal abortions in the less developed countries—just what the White House presumably wants to avoid.

In a new book, "State of the World, 1985," Lester Brown and his Worldwatch Associates say the alternative to checking population by famine—the present case in Ethiopia—may be a one-child-per-family policy in 20 countries from Mexico to the Philippines if the birth control brakes aren't applied in other ways.

The ravages of famine aren't going to change until the affected countries are able to produce more of their own food. And even that can't happen until the United States joins in helping these countries to establish effective birth control programs.

Instead, the Reagan administration has cut off \$17 million for the International Planned Parenthood Federation, because the IPPF allocates a dribble of funds—less than one-half percent of the money it gets from non-American sources—to clinics pro-

viding abortion services where they are legal in their own countries.

In addition, reacting to stories of infanticide and forced abortion in China published last month by The Washington Post, the administration has at least temporarily frozen \$46 million for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, even though none of this money was destined for China.

Agency for International Development Administrator M. Peter McPherson is being pressured by Sens. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.) to supply "detailed proof" that U.S. funds are not assisting Chinese population-control efforts, directly or indirectly.

Yet another blow to the financing of population control efforts came in the new budget for fiscal 1986, which cuts the AID's Family Assistance Planning funds to \$250 million from \$290 million in fiscal 1985.

If the Reagan administration can't be persuaded of the need for these funds on humanitarian grounds, or if it doesn't believe that excessive population growth sabotages economic development in the Third World, it at least should pay attention to the way in which the population explosion leads to political instability in the Third World, which, in turn, creates security problems for the United States.

According to sources at the Population Institute of Washington, a still-classified Central Intelligence Agency report lists many global flash points that could lead to wars in this century—wars that have their roots in the unrestrained growth of population.

For example, the CIA report, titled "Population, Resources & Politics in the Third World: The Long View," predicts that Mexican-U.S. relations may be the most complex problem that the United States faces at the turn of the century because of migrant traffic across the border, and water and pollution problems.

The CIA says that the population explosion also may have enough of an impact on Turkey to destabilize NATO; lead Honduras and El Salvador into war; cause Vietnam to expand into underpopulated Laos and Kampuchea, perhaps bringing the Soviets and China to the brink of war; and create a variety of problems for Middle East allies of the United States, notably Israel and Egypt. (Egypt, Mexico, El Salvador and Vietnam are four countries listed as "outgrowing" their borders.)

Africa apart, this gives a sense of the range of potential security problems for the United States if world population soars from 5 billion now to 12 billion in the 21st century. Many experts wonder whether it will be possible to feed more than 8 billion.

Emergency aid to Ethiopia and other famine areas may alleviate human suffering temporarily (and assuage the guilt among those of us with full stomachs who sign the checks). But what escapes attention is that per capita food production in Africa has been declining by almost 1 percent a year since 1967.

When the TV networks caught up with the Ethiopian famine story toward the end of last year, the troubles were generally attributed to the drought. But as Brown observes, the drought was just the trigger—the

most recent calamity of a long-term deterioration.

Thus, the real need in Africa is for something more basic than "relief" packages—especially control of the birth rate. Because this runs to an average of five children per family in some countries, the task ahead is grim.

In their book, Brown and his Worldwatch Institute staff read us the bottom line about Africa: The population explosion itself is changing the climate on that continent in a way that could lead to a crisis of historic proportions:

"The sheer number of people seeking to survive on arid, marginal land may be driving a self-reinforcing process of dessication—literally drying out the continent."

What makes all this especially tragic is that the Western World, which now fears that the situation in Africa may not be retrievable, had plenty of advance notice. Recently, the Population Institute obtained declassification of a 1974 National Security Council document that predicted the Ethiopian famine and warned of the critical need to do something quickly about population control.

This document (National Security Study Memorandum 200, Dec. 10, 1974) was prepared by National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft for President Ford to summarize the implications of high population growth for American security and other interests abroad. According to Werner Fornos of the institute, it was reviewed and found current in 1976 by President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

"The most serious consequence [of rapid population growth] for the short and middle term is the possibility of massive famines in certain parts of the world, especially the poorest regions," the NSC report said.

"If future [population] numbers are to be kept within reasonable bounds, it is urgent that measures to reduce fertility be started and made effective in the 1970s and 1980s."

Although the report's recommendations for increasing American funding of population control efforts were adopted in a still-classified NSC policy memo dated Nov. 26, 1975, the follow-through has been weak: Despite the reality now of what was merely a projection 10 years ago, the United States has been niggardly in providing family-planning money.

The Scowcroft report said that, if we desire to see political stability in the Third World, it "will require that the president and the secretary of State treat the subject of population growth control as a matter of paramount importance." More than 10 years later, the advice, however sound, is being ignored.●

AN UNDERCOST, ON SCHEDULE  
MILITARY PROGRAM

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, each year in our review of the military budgets, we hear of high technology programs associated with billions of dollars, complex instrumentation, computerized to the umpteenth degree, with associated interface requirements, and a long R&D evolution. All of which makes Congress and DOD sensitive to cost overruns. However, this past year a military program reached fruition under cost, on schedule, and without fanfare. I believe this program could easily be described as the single greatest enhancement to combat readiness in recent years—the M16A2, combat rifle for our infantrymen.

The M16A2 program is a textbook success story from the standpoint of identifying the requirement and executing a program at minimal cost. In 1979 the Marine Corps saw the need to commence a program that would ultimately lead to the production of a new service rifle, replacing the aged M16A1. The significance of this program lies in the fact that the real users of the weapon executed the program. Although the program fell under the administrative parameters of the Joint Services Small Arms Program, the U.S. Marine Corps took the lead with support from Army personnel during the operational tests and evaluations. The close cooperation between the Marine Corps, Army, and Colt Industries allowed the military to design, test, make changes, and test again until the final product was approved for service use by both the Army and the Marine Corps.

The importance of this program lies in the fact that there is only one single weapon capable of seizing and holding key terrain and that is the soldier or marine armed with his rifle.

I would like to recognize with all our service men and women those key individuals of this highly important and successful program: Lt. Col. Charles Pyle, USMC; Lt. Col. David Lutz, USMC; Maj. Michael Smith, USMC; CWO Bruce Wincentsen, USMC; G. Sgt. Edwin Martin, USMC; S. Sgt. Philip Stover, USMC. Of course there were many other dedicated soldiers, marines, and loyal, hard working civilians at Colt Industries that made this program a success. These individuals demonstrated selfless devotion to a job that was paramount to safeguarding our Nation's defense by developing the finest combat rifle for our soldiers and marines.●

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

COMMEMORATING ESTONIAN  
INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this month we celebrated the 67th Anniversary of the Declaration of Estonian Independence. It is vitally important that we pause and think about the significance of commemorating this day. The loss of any country to totalitarianism is a tragic experience and one which all free men should know and never forget. Only by remembering can we profit from the mistakes of the past and promise never to repeat them.

As all of you know, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia were once free and independent nations. In 1922, the United States recognized those republics and welcomed them into the international arena. The Baltic Republics were viable nations made up of industrious and independent farmers who cherished their freedom.

In 1940, the Soviet Army marched into the Baltic States, and effectively sealed those small nations off from the prying eyes of Western media. They immediately formed puppet regimes. The legislatures, completely dominated by members of the Communist Party, petitioned the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to incorporate each Baltic Republic into the Soviet Union.

As soon as the Soviet troops arrived, and the incorporation was declared, the troops began a systematic campaign of violence against the population of these nations. They needed to totally eliminate any opposition to the new order. Over 665,000 Estonians, Lithuanians, and Latvians were deported to Siberia. Thousands died in Soviet concentration camps. The Kremlin settled large numbers of people of Russian stock in Estonia and in other Baltic States to strengthen their control of the area. Widespread bloodshed ensued when the Baltic guerrillas took to the forest to establish a network of armed opposition to the illegal occupiers. More people were killed when the front changed and Nazi Germany invaded her old ally, the Soviet Union.

When the Soviets returned the second time in 1944, they were determined to stay and began a brutal plan of collectivizing the countryside. Farmers were forcibly evicted and deported. Thousands managed to flee to the West that year. More troops than ever were brought in to destroy the guerrilla movement. Even so, the partisans continued their struggle until the early 1950's when, isolated by numerous divisions, many in the resistance movement gave up their arms.

February 25, 1985

In spite of overwhelming oppression, the peoples of the Baltic States are still struggling to maintain their linguistic, ethnic, and religious identities. We cannot abandon these freedom-loving peoples. The Estonians, and other ethnic groups along the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea, have already demonstrated their determination for liberty and their willingness to do what is necessary to keep their national characters intact.

We must continue to remind the world that there once were free and independent Baltic States, and should work together to bring about an end to the illegal occupation of Estonia and other states in the region.

On this anniversary, I am certain that my colleagues in the Congress will join me in saying that those who forget history are doomed to repeat it.

## MEMORANDUM

"Never in the course of centuries have the Estonian people lost their ardent desire for independence. From generation to generation, Estonians have kept alive the . . . hope that in spite of enslavement and oppression by other nations, the time will come in Estonia . . . when Kalev will come home to bring his children happiness."

With such timeless conviction begins Estonia's Declaration of Independence, proclaiming Estonia a free democratic republic on February 24, 1918. On that day, Kalevipoeg, the hero of the Estonian national epic, did come home to bring his people freedom and happiness. An unwavering desire for self-determination and freedom from foreign oppression gave the Estonian people the strength to fight for independence simultaneously against two invaders—Bolshevik Russia and the German Landwehr. Estonian soldiers overcame these overwhelming obstacles and defeated both enemies.

During the brief period of political independence, Estonians enjoyed cultural progress, agricultural and economic development. In 1925 the young republic, appreciating the importance of ethnic identity, became the first country in the world to grant its minorities—Russians, Jews, Germans and Latvians—cultural autonomy through government subsidized ethnic schools, theaters and libraries.

World War II, however, brought alternate Soviet and Nazi invasions ending in the forcible incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union, an illegal takeover not recognized by the United States to this day. Brutal deportations took over one tenth of the population into Russian slave labor camps, while scores of others lost their lives fighting the enemy. In defiance of enormous obstacles, tens of thousands managed to flee to freedom in the West in 1944. Now scattered all over the world, Estonians derive knowledge of experience from the past: they are determined not to allow their heritage to fade away.

However, this month, the 67th anniversary of the Republic of Estonia's Declaration of Independence finds its people in the West and in Soviet-occupied Estonia gravely concerned about their future. In Estonia, a systematic Soviet policy of russification and national genocide is being carried out. The percentage of Estonians in the population is being reduced drastically by forced reloca-



tion of Estonians, colonization by Russian and other immigrants, and increases in troops stationed in Estonia. The Soviets are increasingly eliminating the Estonian language and ethnic traditions and establishing Russian as the official language in government employment, in place names, and in schools. Traditional mores and values are being eroded; many places of worship have been closed. Mart Niklus, Enn Tarto, Lagle Parek, many other Estonian dissidents and religious believers continue to be imprisoned for courageously bringing these violations of national and human rights to the attention of the West.

While participating actively in mainstream America, Estonians in the United States are, understandably, very much concerned about the national genocide taking place in Soviet-occupied Estonia. Thus, the apparent weakening, currently, of the United States' long-term and steadfast policy of non-recognition of the illegal incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union—through possible deportation of Baltic nationals to the Soviet Union—is a cause for great dismay. The Estonian American National Council asks you to reaffirm the long-standing United States' policy which supports the Baltic peoples' right to determine their own national destiny. Self-determination is the only hope for the very survival of these three countries, since they are most vulnerable to the Soviet goal of "social homogeneity."

We applaud all efforts by the United States to reinforce the distinctive national identities of Estonia and the other Baltic States. An important step in this direction was the recent transfer of the Baltic radio divisions from Radio Liberty to Radio Free Europe; increased funding for all the radios would make this move even more significant.

Finally, we ask you to give wide prominence to specific instances of human rights abuse in Estonia. Western support has incalculable importance for the human rights movement there. The Congressional activities on behalf of Mart Niklus on his 50th birthday were of great significance. Other opportunities to help in the moral struggle for liberty against oppression are presented by upcoming CSCE meetings: the Human Rights Experts Meeting in Ottawa, the 10th anniversary of signing of the Helsinki Accords on August 1st, and the Cultural Forum in Budapest, Hungary.

As a nation dedicated to the principles of independence and the protection of human rights, the United States appropriately speaks out against the continued Soviet hegemony in the Baltic States. We hope that the United States will continue to hold high the beacon of freedom as inspiration for those whose struggle has not yet ended.

*Estonian American National Council.*

**REAGAN ADMINISTRATION  
SEEKS TO SLAM SHUT THE  
DOOR OF EDUCATIONAL OP-  
PORTUNITY IN HIGHER EDU-  
CATION**

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration's budget for fiscal year 1986 proposes

several arbitrary and callous restrictions in the student financial aid programs. These proposals include a family income cap of \$25,000 for eligibility for all the student aid programs except guaranteed student loans and PLUS/ALAS loans, a family income cap of \$32,500 for eligibility for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and a limit of \$4,000 on the total aid that any student can receive, not including the PLUS/ALAS loan program. If the President's proposal were to be enacted the result would be that more than 1 million students currently participating in the Pell grant and campus-based student aid programs would have their awards eliminated or significantly reduced. Another 304,000 students would have their State grants cut in half or eliminated and approximately 1 million students from middle-income families could no longer borrow under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program.

This past weekend two excellent articles appeared in the Washington Post commenting on these budget proposals for student aid. The Secretary of Education has been propagating the stereotype that students who receive Federal aid are idle, fun-loving, indolent youth in the words of Mr. Broder. These articles provide compelling evidence that this image is false and that these proposals will close the doors of educational opportunity for hard-working and needy students.

I commend them to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 23, 1985]

**WHEN STUDENTS GRADE BENNETT**

(By Colman McCarthy)

They had taken a direct hit the day before. To find out how it felt, I asked the 90 college students in my course on peace studies at American University to write their reactions to the Reagan administration's proposals to reduce student aid.

William Bennett, the new secretary of education, had supported cutting off loans and grants for more than 1 million students. The limits would be \$4,000 a student yearly and \$32,500 family income. For the victims, Bennett socked them with sarcasm: It is time for "divestiture" of stereos, cars and beach vacations.

I have a diverse class—undergraduates from 18 to 22, a retired coal miner, a native Alaskan, a neighborhood mother, foreign students (Kuwait, India, Bahrain, Nepal), the president of the campus chapter of Young Americans for Freedom and a left-of-left 20-year-old woman who has twice been to Nicaragua on school breaks to serve the poor.

The diversity is refreshing to me, but the differences among the students constrict like bolts tightening into place when the subject is William Bennett's thinking. Except for five or six students who supported the secretary, everyone else found the Reagan administration's crabbed ideas about college students and their finances either grossly biased or absurdly unworkable.

The picture that emerges from these 90 papers counters the one offered by Bennett

of many students—of private-school rich kids scamming the government for grants and loans. American University is private, but well over half the kids in my class—a representative group—are working. Many have two jobs. One student has three. A fair number work full-time, and then scratch around for night courses that fit into their degree program.

One senior told of the doubling of costs since her first semester in college. The rise is due to regular increases in tuition and the decreases in Social Security survivor benefits. She writes: "I am making it because I have worked part-time all through school and full-time in the summers [while] taking night classes. My family cannot afford to help me substantially since I also have a brother in college and a sister beginning next year. I have benefitted from university scholarships because of my grades but I still have to take out a guaranteed student loan from the bank and other loans from the government to cover tuition and expenses."

That student has loans out for more than \$15,000. A classmate, in her late twenties, was once in a similar fix. She was forced to leave school to earn enough money to come back. Another student is working 30 hours a week, which is a rest from her summer schedule of 70 hours in "two jobs day and night to save for the next school year." She argues that under Bennett's plans "the poor and the rich will get an education and the middle class will get the shaft as usual. . . . How are parents supposed to squeeze their wallets any tighter when they have others in school, several loans out and barely making ends meet?"

This student has a three-year-old \$100 stereo, no car and "can't afford a trip anywhere—even home to New York."

From the papers, I sensed that about one in five students was at the university under ideal conditions: no financial aid, no jobs, and parents paying in full. Several students said they knew of campus leeches who didn't seem to need aid but wrangled some anyway. Another told of a friend who ran up debts but has found a dodge to avoid paying them.

These offenses against fairness came up in a number of papers, but they were few compared with what most others saw as the unfairness of the Reagan administration.

American education is in vibrant condition when a student can write, as one of mine did, that "Bennett's words come straight from his heart, which is hollow. How can you possibly want to cut student aid? That money goes to a good cause. . . . There are many families that earn more than \$32,500 that have many children close in age. They can't possibly afford to send, let's say, four kids at one time to school. It's also a cop-out saying the kids spend the aid on cars and stereos. It's just an excuse, and a lousy one at that."

In addition to these in-class essays, I asked the students to pick one word to describe their feelings about Bennett's thinking. The YAF president, a quick-witted and likable lad, said "justifiable." That was the minority view. These were typical of the majority: confused, irrational, horrifying, idiotic, spaced-out, addle-minded, unbelievable, barbaric.

A peace-studies class is a fit scene for students to discuss the politics of tuition. Economic war has been declared on the 90 kids in my class, and millions more across the country. They are fighting back with sure-fire weapons: sound ideas and stories of per-

sonal sacrifice. It is hard to imagine that Congress will abandon the students.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 24, 1985]

#### ANOTHER WATT?

(By David S. Broder)

As a graduate of Robert Maynard Hutchins' University of Chicago and as an adopted Virginian, there is much I find to admire in the words of William J. Bennett, the new secretary of education.

He has repeatedly argued that a liberal education in the humanities belongs at the center of any college curriculum. He has persistently quoted Jefferson's views on the indispensability of education to democratic citizenship.

On those questions—and on such lesser issues as the crucial role of the principal in establishing the character of a school—Bennett makes admirable sense. Nonetheless, he has to be the early nominee for the dubious award as the James Watt of the second Reagan Cabinet, the man who egregiously and almost joyously outrages the public by what he says.

Bennett has been in office only a few days, but his style is already clear. He takes a questionable policy, attempts to disguise its real purpose, and then demagogues or defames those who are affected by it. That is the essence of Wattism.

The policy in question is the Reagan administration's decision to reduce its projected budget deficit for next year by slightly over 1 percent by knocking more than 1 million students out of the college loan, grant and work-study programs.

In his first press conference, Bennett said he would "actively" support the proposed cuts before Congress, because he thought they were necessary in view of the overall budget situation. Had he stopped there, he might have been forgiven, but Bennett rushed on to argue that these cuts were substantively right and equitably balanced. They plainly are not.

The proposal to cap the eligible family income close to the median national income, regardless of how many children in the family are seeking college educations, violates common sense. Obviously, the squeeze on a \$35,000 family with three college students (ineligible under the administration rule) is greater than the family of \$25,000 with one student (eligible for everything).

Bennett was forced to concede that, "For those families which are doing everything they can to provide support for one child going to college, with perhaps two or three others [waiting], they're going to have to tighten the belt even further."

But Bennett rationalized that belt-tightening on grounds that limited funds ought to be preserved for the neediest families. Questioning the cost of education at private colleges, he said that forcing some students to leave those schools for less expensive public universities was justified because, above all, "this administration is saying that we want to provide opportunities for students to go to college who might not otherwise be able to go to college . . . at all."

That's a nice populist argument, but it happens to be malarkey. What the Reagan administration is proposing is to require an increased family contribution to the Pell Grant program—18 percent of the first \$5,000 of discretionary income, instead of the current 11 percent.

Pell Grants are, to quote Bennett's own department, "principally designed to promote access to postsecondary education for low-income students." Under the Reagan

proposal, those low-income families would be asked to come up with an extra \$350 a year from their \$5,000 "discretionary income" to send a child to school. Where are they to find the money? Bennett doesn't say. All he says is that "you cannot make cuts without making cuts."

No, I misspoke. That is not all he said. Like James Watt before him, Bennett could not resist expressing his contempt for those his department is supposed to be serving. The cuts "may require, for some students, divestiture of certain sorts—stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture, three weeks at the beach divestiture," he said.

That statement caused outrage among the students at Oregon State University, when I was there last week. It was the old stereotype of the idle, fun-loving, indolent youth—and it aggravated the hell out of the student bellhop at the motel in Corvallis who was working his way through school with the help of one of those Pell Grants. And it came up constantly in conversations on campus.

That makes me think Bennett is another Jim Watt in a different sense; he is going to become a terrible political burden to the Republican Party, which is trying to make itself the party of middle-class Americans.

Nothing is more important to middle-class families than the opportunity for their kids to go to college, and nothing preoccupies most parents more than the worry about how they will finance those educations.

When Bennett takes his cheap shots at those students and tells their families to tighten their belts, he is taking dead aim at the American dream—and at Republicans' aspirations to speak for the new majority.

If Watt on the environment was bad news for the GOP, this guy has the earmarks of being a disaster. Bring back Terrel Bell—and quick. ●

#### THE FARM CREDIT CRISIS

#### HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. EVANS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, not since the depression has our Nation's agricultural sector experienced such troubled, and potentially devastating times.

Our farmers' credit problems are a hot topic of discussion these days, as evidenced by the movies from Hollywood, and the faces of distraught farmers gracing the covers of national magazines. However, we must not let this matter go the way of other formerly vogue topics. We are not talking about music celebrities, breakdancing, or new fashions—we are talking about an American institution and a way of life.

This problem is not new. Many of our Nation's farmers, particularly in the Midwestern Farm Belt, have been experiencing hard times and credit difficulties for the past several years. The boom times of the 1970's in terms of land, prices, and exports are long gone. They have been replaced by sinking land prices and equity, stagnant prices for products, and an

export market which is showing signs of decay.

The pressures of the last few years have built to a point where a frightening percentage of our farmers are on the brink of bankruptcy. A recent survey issued by the Farm Journal states that 42 percent of farmers in the north-central region are headed toward insolvency and may not make it through the next 2 to 3 years. There is no telling how many may be gone by April if action is not taken soon.

Contrary to the belief of our current administration, the farmers who are facing extension are not all poor managers who do not belong in the business of farming. The crushing burden of high interest rates, poor prices, and a shrinking export market have brought even the best of farmers to their knees. This situation is a prime illustration of the fallacy of Reaganomics; it has left our farmers only a trickle of relief and hope.

As the Representative of the 17th District of Illinois, I am painfully aware of the close link that exists between our agricultural sector and our communities. Small businesses and large industries which depend on the purchasing power of our farmers have been devastated. Unable to sell their products to American farmers or compete with foreign manufacturers overseas, they have been forced to make difficult economic choices. These choices, layoffs, shutdowns, and in the case of my district—closings, leave thousands of citizens without work or means to care for their families.

As you know, the Reagan administration has recently issued additional farm credit initiatives to assist our troubled farmers. It is an improvement over the farm credit proposal offered by the administration last November. However, that is analogous to saying that death by natural causes is preferable to being struck by lightning. The additional initiatives only slightly improve the odds for those individuals who are in need of loan rescheduling, and are virtually worthless for those farmers who must have operating capital to get this year's crop in the field.

To add insult to injury, the administration budget for fiscal year 1986 includes a drastic cutback in funding for Farmers Home Administration [FmHA] operating loans, while stripping a number of other worthwhile farm programs. They have wiped their hands of this matter, in essence saying the hell with those farmers who can't take care of business—we won't miss them when they're gone.

Well, Mr. President, I want to tell you that these farmers will be sorely missed. And not just by their friends and neighbors, but by local industry, small businesses, rural banks—if their doors are still open—and inevitably



the consuming public. In addition, we open the doors for the increased control of our agricultural sector in the hands of an elite few. I do not believe that this is beneficial, either socially or economically. The individuals who operate our small and medium-sized farms are a vital part of the life and continued existence of American rural communities.

That is why I have joined with several of my colleagues in sponsoring legislation which would provide substantive relief to our hard-pressed farmers. This legislation would provide three things: For producers of 1985 crops, advance price support loans of up to 50 percent with interest at the normal CCC interest rate levels, additional funding for Federal guarantees of loans provided through the Farm Credit System and commercial banks, and instructions to the USDA to use all possible avenues and speed to implement this program.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure. Keep in mind that every day, 22 families in our Nation must give up their farm—not counting those farmers who obtain credit through commercial lenders. The choice is ours; I believe that we must act swiftly to preserve the livelihood of our Nation's farmers.●

### IT'S WRONG TO KILL—NO EXCEPTIONS

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have an editorial for the Blue Springs Examiner reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It makes the point that it is wrong to kill, whether one is having an abortion, or if one is fighting the pro-choice movement. It is a good editorial which I commend to my colleagues here in the House.

(By Kim Sexton)

I believe that a fetus is a developing human being, and that it is wrong to kill a human being at any stage of life.

I have to repeat God's command that I used in my death penalty column: "Thou shalt not kill."

The commandment, which is the most serious one as far as I am concerned, did not cite exceptions.

I can understand why some pregnant women would not want to deliver an unwanted child, especially in a case of incest or rape.

However, there are many couples who are unable to have children who would welcome the opportunity to adopt. Unwanted children should be offered for that purpose rather than sacrificed.

And, while I certainly detest the thought of tax-supported abortion and hate the sight of abortion clinics, I cannot condone violence against those who favor the prac-

tice. We have direction from higher authority on how we treat neighbors, too.

I believe tax money should be spent on education to prevent unwanted births. We should strengthen the battle against unwanted teenage pregnancy, incest and rape.

Finally, I do favor laws prohibiting abortion.

What is your opinion? Address them to me in care of The Examiner, P.O. Box 1057, Blue Springs, Mo. 64015.●

#### MARY GORDON, PREEMINENT PUBLIC SERVANT

#### HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I am privileged to pay tribute to Miss Mary Gordon, who recently retired from a long and distinguished career serving the people of Suffolk County.

Miss Gordon began her 48-year career in the Huntington Town home relief office on November 1, 1936. On March 1, 1942, she transferred to the Suffolk Department of Social Services, which was then known as the department of public welfare. She rose through the ranks, becoming director of social services in 1967 and assistant commissioner in 1974.

Although Miss Gordon has officially retired from her post as assistant commissioner, it is no surprise to those who know her that she will continue to give freely of her time and energy to the variety of causes to which she has been so committed. As a member of the advisory council or board of directors of so many of the service organizations on which Long Islanders depend, including Catholic Charities, Salvation Army, Health Services at Home, Inc., St. Joseph's Academy, Retired Senior Volunteers Program, and the Huntington Town Red Cross, she will continue to offer her support, advice, enthusiasm, and time.

Through all these activities, as through her career, shines her exceptional knowledge, judgment, compassion, and professional performance, which has earned her the respect and admiration of her colleagues, not only in Suffolk County, but throughout New York State.

Miss Gordon has epitomized the ideal of public service and provided inspiration to others who have sought this service as a career. She has set a standard to which all Americans who enter public service should aspire.

It is with my utmost respect and gratitude that I herewith commemorate Miss Mary Gordon's distinguished career.●

#### U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

#### HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a statement of concern which criticizes the U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean and which has been endorsed to date by 31 judges, law professors, and attorneys in the State of Michigan. These individuals have joined in the formation of a Lawyers Committee on U.S. Policy in Central America and the Caribbean to monitor American actions in the region.

I commend to my colleagues this important statement:

#### STATEMENT ON THE ILLEGALITY OF UNITED STATES POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The undersigned persons and organizations, being part of the legal community, and concerned with the lawlessness of the United States government's actions and intentions regarding Central America and the Caribbean in general, and Nicaragua in particular, subscribe to the following statement.

It has long been a stated principle of conduct of the United States and most of the nations of the world that relations between sovereign independent nations be governed by the precepts of international law. This includes honoring treaties and observing established customary practices. Since World War II, this body of law, through the initiative of the United States and its allies, has incorporated the principles of non-aggression between sovereign states, the inviolability of national boundaries, and the doctrine of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations. Documents which incorporate these principles to which the United States is signatory include, among others, the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Organization of American States, and the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Further, the United States, through its own legislation and Constitution, has limited the free hand of its various Administrations to engage in acts of war. These limitations include Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 11 (the War Powers Clause) of the Constitution, which prohibits the government from engaging in war without the assent of Congress; the Neutrality Act, 18 USC §960, which prohibits the launching of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States is at peace; the Boland Amendment, which bars use of funds for covert activities designed to overthrow a foreign government; and Article VI, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, which gives treaties equal stature with domestic law.

The present Administration has taken actions and has threatened further actions in Central America, and especially with regard to Nicaragua, that are in disregard of the above international and internal legal norms.

As pertains to Nicaragua, these actions include, but are not limited to, the following (as reported in the New York Times and the Detroit Free Press):

Mining the harbors of Nicaragua.

Financing, training and directing 15,000 "contras" operating militarily against Nicaragua from bases in Honduras constructed by the United States.

Using CIA transport in attacks on Nicaraguan fuel depots.

Ordering overflights of United States spy planes and using sonic booms to terrorize the Nicaraguan population.

Training "contras" in methods of assassination of Nicaraguan civilian officials.

Threatening military action against Nicaragua or its trading partners if the United States suspects certain weapons are being imported or deployed by Nicaragua.

Threatening military action against Nicaragua if it would appear to be successful in any campaign against the "contras" on Nicaraguan soil.

Ordering incursions of the United States fleet into Nicaraguan territorial waters.

Staging maneuvers of the United States fleet off the coast of Nicaragua, and maneuvers of United States land forces in Honduras and the Caribbean, for the avowed purpose of intimidating Nicaragua and straining its resources.

All of the above actions and threats have taken place without prior Congressional approval against a nation, Nicaragua, with whom we are at peace, with whom we have full diplomatic relations, and who has in no way threatened any of our nationals, property, or territorial boundaries.

What is perhaps most disturbing to those of us in the legal community is the position of this Administration that the aforementioned national and international proscriptions do not apply in our relations with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. These nations are demeaningly portrayed as being in "our own backyard." This Administration frequently cites "The Monroe Doctrine" as if it were a legal justification of our position, whereas it is no more than a unilateral assertion of United States hegemony totally rejected by all other nations of the hemisphere.

The recent United States military success in Grenada and President Reagan's reelection have emboldened this Administration to adopt openly a policy of "might-makes-right" in Latin America and the Caribbean. We condemn this policy for the following reasons:

1. It is against United States and international law.
2. It causes great suffering among the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.
3. It threatens to embroil the United States and other countries in war.
4. It destabilizes the world legal order and threatens world peace.
5. It ultimately threatens the security of the United States.

As a nation, we have subscribed to the proposition that adherence to international law enhances both national and international security.

We call upon the United States Government to immediately cease all the aforementioned violations of national and international law; to announce its intentions to abide by the precepts of such laws in spirit and fact; to participate in the proceedings before the International Court of Justice (World Court) involving the Nicaragua question; and to abide by the May 1984 preliminary injunction issued by the World Court prohibiting United States support of Contra attacks and the mining of Nicaragua harbors.

Judges: Hon. George Crockett III, Detroit Recorder's Court; Hon. Daphne Means

Curtis, 26th District Court, Hon. Rufus Griffin, 36th District Court, Hon. Clarice Jobs, 3rd Circuit Court, Hon. David Kerwin, Detroit Recorder's Court; Hon. James Montante, 3rd Circuit Court (Retired); Hon. Claudia House Morcom, Delegate Association of American Jurists; Hon. Justin Ravitz, Detroit Recorder's Court; Hon. Vesta Svenson, 36th District Court.

Law Professors: Prof. Alex Aleinikoff, University of Michigan; Prof. Robert Brown, University of Detroit; Prof. William Burnham, Wayne State University; Prof. Joseph Daoust, University of Detroit; Prof. William Downs, University of Detroit; Prof. Robert Glennon, Wayne State University; Prof. Gunther Handl, International Law, Wayne State University; Prof. Doreen Koenig, Cooley Law School; Prof. Edward Littlejohn, Wayne State University; Prof. Harold Norris, Detroit College of Law; Prof. John Reifensberg, International Law, Detroit College of Law; Prof. Robert Sedler, Wayne State University; Prof. Vincent A. Wellman, Wayne State University; Prof. Edward Wise, Wayne State University.

Officers of Legal Organizations: Anthony Adams, president, Detroit Chapter, National Conference of Black Lawyers; Maria Alfaro, chair, Latin American Activities Section of State Bar (ID only); Mary Ann Arsenault, chair, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy; Leonard Esquina, president, Lansing Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Dennis D. James, president, Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Stuart Lev, spokesperson, steering committee, Ann Arbor Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Joseph Lopez, chair-elect, Latin American Activities Section of State Bar (ID only); Miguel Ortiz, treasurer, Latin American Activities Section of State Bar (ID only); Ned Smokler, secretary, Latin American Activities Section of State Bar (ID only).●

#### THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION AT NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● **Mr. FORD of Michigan.** Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 75th anniversary of the Cooperative Education Program at Northeastern University in Boston, MA. This is an occasion worthy of special notice by Members of this House.

Northeastern University was founded in 1898 with the guiding principle that the opportunity to acquire quality higher education should be available to all who desire it. As an extension of this basic philosophy, the cooperative education program was formed in 1909. Since a significant portion of its student body was unable to devote their time to full-time study, the "earn while you learn" concept was developed in an effort to serve their special needs.

Over the years, Northeastern University has grown to become one of the leading institutions in the world offering cooperative education, each year placing approximately 9,500 stu-

dents with over 2,700 employers. The tremendous success of the program has led to the expansion of cooperative education to include a number of graduate and professional curricula as well as programs in University College.

I am honored to have this opportunity to congratulate Northeastern University on the 75th anniversary of cooperative education, and do wish them continued success and good fortune in the provision of an exceptional educational experience to those who desire it in the years to come.●

#### THE PROBLEMS OF CYPRUS ARE STILL WITH US

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● **Mr. BROOMFIELD.** Mr. Speaker, I am greatly troubled by the failure of the recent high level talks between the Turkish and Greek Cypriots on the question of Cyprus. It appears that there was confusion regarding the nature of the recent talks. This failure is a disappointment to all of us in the Congress who want to resolve the dilemma of Cyprus.

U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is deeply committed to resolving the long-festering problems on Cyprus and has devoted much time to this important issue. He is to be commended for his efforts. He is mandated by relevant Security Council resolution to pursue a special mission in search of a solution to the questions of Cyprus. The solution must be compatible with the principles and purposes of the U.N. charter and of specific resolutions on Cyprus.

These call for the respect of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that island. Mr. de Cuellar is also working for the removal of all foreign troops from that small island.

It is vital that progress be made in future negotiations. Much is at stake. The thousands of Turkish troops who now illegally occupy the island must be removed. Even the Turkish-Cypriots themselves want those forces to go home. In addition, a solution must be found to the question of what is to be done with the thousands of Turkish colonizers who have been brought from Turkey and settled in the properties of the Greek-Cypriots who were forced out by the invading Turkish forces in 1974.

Regarding the important issue of territory, something must be done about the unnecessarily large area now being administered by the Turkish-Cypriot community. A solution to this issue will help to accommodate the return of Greek-Cypriot refugees to their properties and also reflect



more fairly the respective size of the two Cypriot communities.

Although much progress was expected at the recent high-level talks, very little was actually accomplished. Although it is futile to try to point the finger at who was responsible for the impasse in the talks, the involved parties should be perfectly clear about the ground rules for future negotiations. What is important at this point is that both sides in the discussion recommit themselves to continuing the process of negotiating. Only by continuing their commitment to resolving the complex problem of Cyprus can ultimate success be gained. We all know that much remains to be done. The time for action is now.

I was gratified to learn that the Greek-Cypriot negotiators accepted Mr. de Cuellar's offer to meet again with the Turkish-Cypriot side.

With these thoughts in mind, I recommend the following insightful Christian Science Monitor article to my colleagues in the Congress.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 24, 1985]

#### CYPRUS UNITY

It had already been a long, hard road for Cyprus as it sought to regain a measure of unity after the turbulence of the past 20 years. The breakdown of talks after last week's four-day meeting at the UN shows the road ahead remains similarly difficult, as Greek and Turkish Cypriots seek to put behind them ingrained suspicions of each other.

Specific steps do exist which should be taken to get the peace talks back on track. After a cooling-off period of a few weeks, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar should seek renewed talks, which ought to build on the progress patiently made over the past year. The United States and other NATO members should more strongly pressure both Greece and Turkey, the island's parent nations, to bring about a willingness to compromise.

In addition, both sides should begin the next round of talks with an expectation of discussing major unresolved issues: What nations or international body would guarantee an agreement, when and how Turkish troops would be withdrawn, and which parcels of land Turkish Cypriots would return to Greek Cypriots. There should be no expectation on either side of signing an agreement before such vital points are adjudicated.

In any future negotiations it is essential that both sides exhibit reasonableness, a commodity too often absent in last week's talks.

Although last week's Cyprus talks did collapse, there are some positive elements. The mere fact that they were held at all is a positive sign. Then, too, the Cyprus case shows that the UN, despite frequent criticism, can play a role in some instances of international dispute. For 21 years UN forces have been patrolling a 113-mile-long buffer zone that divides Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots, in an effort to prevent fighting between the two.

This may be an era in which it is the UN Secretary-General, now Pérez de Cuellar, rather than the General Assembly or the Security Council, that plays the key role in

peace efforts. In some cases both sides in a dispute are willing now to permit the Secretary-General to try to obtain a settlement but are unwilling to allow the full UN to become involved.

In recent months Mr. Pérez de Cuellar held several separate preliminary talks with Greek and Turkish Cypriot leaders, aimed at working out a peaceful settlement along the lines of a federated republic, with one federal government and two ethnic states. Most essential to the proposal was a trade-off of interests, with each side to make concessions to gain something it considered more important.

Under the plan, which still appears a sound framework for ultimate agreement, the Turkish Cypriots, the island's minority, would trade some of their land for security, in the form of participation in a new and federated government, and security guarantees from other nations.

In return, Greek Cypriots would cede some of the political control they are supposed to have in the island's government. The proposal calls for two separate states, Greek and Turkish, within the framework of an overall federal government, which would have a president and two houses of parliament.

The essentials of the plan are not new: During the Nixon presidency the United States proposed a similar plan for Cyprus, and the idea has been much discussed in the interim.

It is in the West's interests to see that a settlement is reached in the dispute, which has been going on since 1963 when Greek and Turkish Cypriots began fighting each other. The situation was exacerbated 11 years later, when Greek officers staged a coup and sought to unite the island with Greece; five days later, Turkey invaded and occupied nearly half the island.

Since that time relations between Greece and Turkey have been at a virtual sword's point, which is particularly difficult inasmuch as they are supposed to form together the eastern bulwark of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Western diplomats have considered the Cyprus issue one of the world's long-running disputes, as feelings ran high on both sides and there appeared little evidence of flexibility.

But peacekeeping tries have been made anyway. We trust the events of recent months, coupled with those of the future, will prove the wisdom of continuing to make an effort.●

#### DON'T CUT FEDERAL WORKER PAY

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, last month I read a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Sun regarding the administration's fiscal year 1986 budget proposal to reduce civil service compensation. The letter eloquently testifies to the irrationality of the administration's approach to the Government work force. It should, since it is written by an experienced program analyst with the Social Security Administration.

Time and again, during the last 4 years, the Congress has had to defend civil servants against unjustified reductions in health benefits, pay scales, pensions, and other forms of compensation. We have had to curb the Pentagon's headlong rush to "contract out" civil service jobs to private sector contractors. We have had to moderate the administration's usually wasteful and always brutal reduction-in-force campaign, by which the administration attempts to eliminate the work force required to carry out programs it has been unable to terminate.

Each of these threats to Federal workers has come to us wrapped in the rhetoric of "reforms" intended to save the taxpayer unnecessary expense. Everyone supports the notion of reform. I am sure you share my commitment to eliminating every dollar of waste and abuse from Government program expenses. I believe you and my colleagues agree with me that the American taxpayers can and should be getting more for their taxes. And I am confident that we in the Congress will welcome every proposal for increasing the efficiency of the executive branch.

But as Mr. Rosenberg's letter points out, the administration's proposals are not guided by a long-term view of increasing efficiency or eliminating waste. The proposals are simply naked attempts to cut the administration's deficits by cutting its labor costs. And since they would have the effect of discouraging career service and driving competent workers from the Federal work force, the proposals are "penny wise and pound foolish." If we had approved the administration's past requests, the American taxpayers would be getting less, not more, for their money.

I intend to continue my defense of the career civil service and my opposition to the administration's efforts to unilaterally cut compensation. I am pleased, therefore, to submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of Mr. Rosenberg's letter, and hope that it will remind my colleagues that the dedication of our career civil servants is the best guarantee of efficient government that we can offer the American taxpayer:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 29, 1985]

#### DON'T CUT FEDERAL WORKER PAY

Editor: There they go again.

Like every other president who, when faced with a fiscal dilemma, looks at trimming salaries and benefits of civil servants as a quick fix solution, President Reagan is basing his deficit cutting on one of the few groups no one defends, federal employees.

I remember LBJ, Nixon, Ford and Carter treating us like whipping boys in a non-partisan fashion. So Mr. Reagan's proposals are no surprise. What is surprising is the scope of these proposals: a 5 percent pay cut and destruction of our retirement system. What is also surprising is the lack of outcry against these proposals in your editorial and opinion pages. Surely if you took the time

to examine the following facets of federal employment, you might have some probing questions to ask.

1. Since the late 1960s, there has been a Pay Comparability Act to adjust federal pay based on private industry wages, inflation, etc. Under this act, an agent of the president comes up with a figure that the president can modify. Congress can override a presidential proposal if it is contrary to his agent's recommendation. Almost every year the president has lowered the recommendation. I do not recall any congressional override. Thus, this Comparability Act designed to set fair wages for federal workers becomes a starting point for a president's budget-cutting efforts.

2. The federal retirement system allows federal employees to retire at 55 years, getting about 60 percent of your highest three years' salary. It costs the federal worker 7 percent of pay. It was not meant to be our version of Social Security benefits but a way to encourage career service and attract good workers. Sure, there have been abuses such as "double dipping," but these problems were eliminated under the last Social Security amendment. I'd like to see a comparison between the retirement check of a key-punch operator at Social Security and one who works for a large private corporation like IBM.

I wonder if Americans want qualified people to handle such things as Social Security claims, the care of veterans and the other myriad federal occupations.

3. Federal employees do not have the right to bargain collectively, like private industry or the Postal Service. They are not allowed to engage in political action by openly supporting candidates, debating issues, etc. They are emasculated by law into being second-class citizens.

Federal employees sign a pledge not to strike, thus giving away a fundamental industrial right as a condition of employment. In return, a new federal employee can expect not what was promised in the way of retirement benefits and fair wages, but an implicit threat that if the economy has a problem, the conditions of employment will be unilaterally changed.

Every year, Congress and the president do the appropriations waltz with funding of federal agencies. Each September and October, we hear announcements, we have money, we can work tomorrow, etc. Congress and the president use our budgets as dice in a crap shoot over social policy. Why can't Congress and the administration solve these issues before September 30, when the appropriation runs out?

Here at Social Security, we get the right check to the right person over 95 percent of the time. How many goofs, typos, etc. appear in print or on TV? How many recalls are there of cars, washing machines, etc.? We are not all a bunch of incompetent clowns if we have a 95 percent accuracy rate.

Isn't it time Americans and their elected representatives stop denigrating their employees and stop seeking ways to reduce paychecks and benefits? The services you save may be your own.

JOSEPH B. ROSENBERG.

Baltimore.●

## ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

### HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, 67 years ago on February 24, 1918, the people of Estonia established an independent nation, free of the domination imposed on them for centuries by the Russians. Today, I am privileged to commemorate this 67th anniversary of Estonian Independence Day, and to focus attention on the heroism and courage of the Estonian people, who continue to struggle and to pray for the day when Estonia can once again join the community of free nations.

Shortly after the formation of a free Estonia, Estonians and their allies bravely defended their country from attacks by the Red Army, which, under Lenin, tried to force communism on the newly independent nation. On February 2, 1920, a peace treaty was signed between the new Republic of Estonia and the Soviet Union, and under it Russia "agreed to renounce voluntarily forever all rights over Estonian territory and people."

The Republic of Estonia grew and prospered for 22 years, but sadly in 1940, the Soviet Union again attacked and invaded this country, attempting to destroy the culture, religion, and heritage of the Estonian people. The United States has never recognized this brutal seizure by the Communists, and we, as Americans, must continue our strong protests of violations of human rights in Estonia at the hands of the Communists.

The Estonian American National Council has issued a statement concerning human and national rights in Russian-occupied Estonia, and that statement follows:

#### STATEMENT REGARDING CURRENT SITUATION IN ESTONIA BY THE ESTONIAN AMERICAN NATIONAL COUNCIL

*"Never in the course of centuries have the Estonian people lost their ardent desire for independence. From generation to generation, Estonians have kept alive the . . . hope that in spite of enslavement and oppression by other nations, the time will come in Estonia . . . when Kalev will come home to bring his children happiness."*

With such timeless conviction begins Estonia's Declaration of Independence, proclaiming Estonia a free democratic republic on February 24th, 1918. On that day, Kalevipoeg, the hero of the Estonian national epic, did come home to bring his people freedom and happiness. An unwavering desire for self-determination and freedom from foreign oppression gave the Estonian people the strength to fight for independence simultaneously against two invaders—Bolshevik Russia and the German Landwehr. Estonian soldiers overcame these overwhelming obstacles and defeated both enemies.

During the brief period of political independence, Estonians enjoyed cultural progress, agricultural and economic develop-

ment. In 1925 the young republic, appreciating the importance of ethnic identity, became the first country in the world to grant its minorities—Russians, Jews, Germans and Latvians—cultural autonomy through government subsidized ethnic schools, theaters and libraries.

World War II, however, brought alternate Soviet and Nazi invasions ending in the forcible incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union, an illegal takeover not recognized by the United States to this day. Brutal deportations took over one tenth of the population into Russian slave labor camps, while scores of others lost their lives fighting the enemy. In defiance of enormous obstacles, tens of thousands managed to flee to freedom in the West in 1944. Now scattered all over the world, Estonians derive knowledge and experience from the past: they are determined not to allow their heritage to fade away.

However, this month, the 67th anniversary of the Republic of Estonia's Declaration of Independence finds its people in the West and in Soviet-occupied Estonia gravely concerned about their future. In Estonia, a systematic Soviet policy of russification and national genocide is being carried out. The percentage of Estonians in the population is being reduced drastically by forced relocation of Estonians, colonization by Russian and other immigrants, and increases in troops stationed in Estonia. The Soviets are increasingly eliminating the Estonian language and ethnic traditions and establishing Russian as the official language in government employment, in place names, and in school. Traditional mores and values are being eroded; many places of worship have been closed. Mark Niklus, Enn Tarto, Lagle Parek, many other Estonian dissidents and religious believers continue to be imprisoned for courageously bringing these violations of national and human rights to the attention of the West.

While participating actively in mainstream America, Estonians in the United States are, understandably, very much concerned about the national genocide taking place in Soviet-occupied Estonia. Thus, the apparent weakening, currently, of the United States' long-term and steadfast policy of non-recognition of the illegal incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union—through possible deportation of Baltic nationals to the Soviet Union—is a cause for great dismay. The Estonian American National Council asks you to reaffirm the long-standing United States' policy which supports the Baltic peoples' right to determine their own national destiny. Self-determination is the only hope for the very survival of these three countries, since they are most vulnerable to the Soviet goal of "social homogeneity".

We applaud all efforts by the United States to reinforce the distinctive national identities of Estonia and the other Baltic States. An important step in this direction was the recent transfer of the Baltic radio divisions from Radio Liberty to Radio Free Europe; increased funding for all the radios would make this move even more significant.

Finally, we ask you to give wide prominence to specific instances of human rights abuse in Estonia. Western support has incalculable importance for the human rights movement there. The Congressional activities on behalf of Mart Niklus on his 50th birthday were of great significance. Other opportunities to help in the moral struggle for liberty against oppression are presented



by upcoming CSCE meetings: the Human Rights Experts Meeting in Ottawa, the 10th anniversary of signing of the Helsinki Accords on August 1st, and the Cultural Forum in Budapest, Hungary.

As a nation dedicated to the principles of independence and the protection of human rights, the United States appropriately speaks out against the continued Soviet hegemony in the Baltic States. We hope that the United States will continue to hold high the beacon of freedom as inspiration for those whose struggle has not yet ended.

Mr. Speaker, the United States has benefited enormously from the courage and vitality of Estonian-Americans. They are a living reminder to the world of what an atmosphere of freedom can do for the spiritual, economic, and intellectual lifeblood of a nation. I am honored to join in the 67th anniversary commemoration of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Estonia, and I extend my warmest greetings to those Americans of Estonian descent in my own 11th Congressional District of Illinois which I am honored to represent, and Estonian Americans in Chicago, and all over this Nation, who are commemorating this occasion.●

#### TRIBUTE TO JOE FALCON, NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TRACK ALL-AMERICAN

##### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I bring to the attention of the House of Representatives the outstanding athletic achievements of Joseph P. Falcon, from Belton, MO. Joe is a student track competitor who recently received recognition by being named to the National High School Track All-America roster. Joining the team of all-Americans is not an easy task: Only 380 of more than 1 million high school track athletes were selected to receive this honor.

In this day and age, we should be all the more proud of students who have the strength of character to avoid the many pitfalls now plaguing our Nation's youth; who strive instead to develop excellence in leadership, personal motivation, and teamwork—skills which are so important later in life.

I hope Joe Falcon's achievements in athletics will serve to inspire his fellow students to do their personal best in whatever endeavor they undertake. For it is my sincere belief that he represents the kind of high caliber youngster we can and should expect to become tomorrow's leader. If it is in Joe and other boys and girls like him that we entrust our Nation's future, I have no doubt that our country is in safe hands.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO DORI PYE

##### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Dori Pye, a prominent leader in the west Los Angeles community whom I am proud to call my friend. As president of the Los Angeles West Chamber of Commerce, Dori acts as the political voice for close to 800 chamber members, including California business giants such as Occidental Petroleum, General Telephone, Bank of America, Tishman West Management Corp., Mann Theatres, and many more. Dori began her career as a Hollywood actress and today is considered to be one of the most influential leaders in the Los Angeles community. Dori's story is an interesting one and I would like to share it with my colleagues. A recent Los Angeles Times article captured an insightful look at her life and I request that it be reprinted in its entirety.

DORI PYE: HEAD OF LOS ANGELES WEST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WHEELS AND DEALS IN POLITICS AND BUSINESS

(By David Ferrell)

She started out as a Hollywood starlet. She was a glittery blonde who kicked up her heels in stage shows and Hollywood supper clubs, and who played out a career in B movies, TV serials and floor-wax commercials.

Now, at 57, Dori Pye is at center stage in a far different role. As president of the Los Angeles West Chamber of Commerce, she has emerged as one of the most powerful non-elected figures in West Los Angeles—perhaps in all the city, according to some observers.

She acts as the political voice for about 800 chamber members, among them some of the giants of California commerce—Occidental Petroleum, General Telephone, Bank of America, Tishman West Management Corp., Mann Theatres, the Whittaker Corp., and more. She wields clout that has changed cities, her supporters say, and her connections reach all the way to Sacramento and Washington, D.C.

"I can get Mayor (Tom) Bradley," Pye will tell you. "I can call him on the phone, like I did . . . (recently) on a Thursday, when I said, 'I want to see you, I'll be down there about 10 o'clock, Mayor Bradley. . . .' And he didn't ask me what I wanted to see him about. . . . He didn't ask me—he just said, 'OK, if you want to see me, I'll see you.'"

Pye is regarded by some as a stunning success story—a charming and energetic promoter of community-improvement projects and Westside business interests.

Often, her reviews could pass for Variety ads:

"She is a dynamo. . . ."—Mayor Tom Bradley.

"She is a tremendously energetic, bright, engaging and effective person . . . unique . . . a breadth of vision that is broader than the usual narrow focus of most chambers. . . ."—Los Angeles Councilman Marvin Braude.

"Dori Pye stands out as a person of passion, commitment and class . . . she travels at 100 miles per hour from start to finish. . . ."—Steve Saltzman, president of the nonprofit Greater Los Angeles Energy Coalition, an agency of city and county government.

#### SOME CALL HER PUSHY

But among her detractors—many of whom declined to be named for fear of her political power—the criticisms is often bitter. They say she can be pushy and ill-tempered, and many brand her a self-promoter.

"She's got an ego that won't quit—an exaggerated, inflated opinion of herself," one former associate said. "It's just her nature . . . to think you can't do anything better than Dori Pye; you can't do anything as good as Dori Pye—she's perfect."

One Westwood Village merchant said, "Nothing would bless the Westside more than if she went away."

Controversy still lingers over a \$50,000 loan the chamber was forced to take two years ago, after moving to posh new offices on the 11th floor of a Wilshire Boulevard office tower. According to some critics, the new quarters have doubled the chamber's annual rent to more than \$72,000, forcing the chamber into what one former member called "terrible, terrible" financial shape.

Pye's salary—which she placed between \$70,000 and \$90,000 a year—and her membership in the exclusive Westwood Regency Club, which often runs from \$250 to \$500 a month in membership fees and dining bills, have contributed to the difficulty, former members said.

But chamber board President Chuck Schneider said growth forced the chamber to acquire the new offices, and he attributed the loan to unexpected costs related to moving. Schneider said chamber leaders are optimistic over the addition of seven new members in January and the start of a membership drive Feb. 1.

Schneider called Pye a "top-notch chamber manager," and attributed the organization's growth to her "vital, dynamic personality. She knows every politician there is."

Pye took over the chamber 16 years ago, when it numbered fewer than 100 struggling merchants in Westwood Village. Starting with a "cobwebby" two-room office and no business experience, she has built an empire: an organization that stretches from "City Hall to the sea," its new motto boasts, with offices occupying nearly 5,000 square feet in a gleaming Wilshire Boulevard tower.

She can be seen driving through town in her black Corvette—license plate: DORI P—or in her chamber-supplied Cadillac Eldorado, or found dining at the Regency Club, surrounded by big money and wood-paneled fireplaces; or mingling at campaign fundraisers, sipping wine and cocktails and chatting with powerful political leaders.

More than perhaps any other Westside executive, her chamber directors claim, she has the power to unite corporate leaders and government policy makers—over issues ranging from regional growth to international trade. She is credited with establishing height limits and cleanup programs in Westwood Village; for helping to ease traffic problems in Century City; and for launching the nation's largest sidewalk art show in Westwood.

She has also helped quash a proposed building moratorium in greater Westwood, and has worked independently of the chamber to support a variety of political campaigns—including one that, two years ago,

helped alter the balance of elected power in Santa Monica.

"You are talking to one of the most important chamber leaders in the country," Pye says boldly. "This chamber is one of the real success stories . . . in the country."

Unlike many other chamber leaders, who admit that they steer clear of partisan politics, Pye has based her success on close affiliation with elected government leaders. "No chamber leader in the country has the relationship with city government that I do," Pye claims. Bonny Black-Matheson, former director of the Century City Chamber of Commerce, admitted that that organization has lost members to Pye's, largely because of her political connections.

"We're not a mom-and-pop chamber," said Western Bank President Bill Turner, who attributed the chamber's success to Pye's assertive leadership. "We're more a political organization."

Ray Remy, president of the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and a former deputy mayor of Los Angeles, called Pye a "very strong, active" Westside leader, but said it is difficult to know whether she is more politically involved than powerful chamber executives in San Francisco and San Diego. The 3,500-member Los Angeles chamber, which covers five counties in the basin, also has an extensive roster of large corporate members and political connections.

But comparing the organizations is difficult, Remy said. "I don't know the range of her contacts," he said. "I do know that when I was with the city, we did look at Dori . . . as an important voice."

Pye said she expects to hold a fund-raising dinner this month or in March for Mayor Tom Bradley, whose April reelection bid is being challenged by City Councilman John Ferraro. The guests will number only 15 or 20, Pye said, but they will be influential businessmen who will pay \$1,000 a plate to get in—and be glad for the chance.

"For these people, \$1,000 is not too much to have a chance to sit down and talk with the mayor," Pye said. "That's one of the things I feel this chamber has been very successful at doing: enabling the membership who are interested in politics to talk to a congressman, or a senator, and be able to know them."

When a fund-raising dinner comes up, the chamber does not make direct financial contributions. "We wouldn't do that," Pye said. "But I'll go and call up members . . . maybe those who I know are Republican bent, and who want to support (Sen.) Pat Wilson (R-Calif.) or (Gov. George) Deukmejian; or those who are Democratic bent, and who want to support Mayor Bradley—or whoever it might be."

She will suggest that those businessmen buy a table, Pye said, to support the candidate of their choice. "It's not chamber-purchased, but our members did it," she said. As for the candidate—"He knows it's the chamber."

The evidence of her connections can be seen on the walls of the chamber offices, and in photographs lining the hallways of Pye's fashionable Brentwood condominium. In frame after frame, Dori Pye is there. Embracing Tom Bradley. Or smiling with Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), or with Assembly Speaker Willie Brown (D-San Francisco), or Los Angeles Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky, or Rep. Howard Berman (D-Sherman Oaks), or Rep. Mel Levine (D-Santa Monica), or . . . even President Reagan. ("I knew Ronnie when he was president of the Screen Actors Guild," she said.)

Pye's political leverage comes from a vast network of such relationships, carefully cultivated and maintained. Cranston, for example, contacted in Washington, D.C., said he consults with Pye on national business issues that may relate to the Westside. Pye is correct, Cranston said, when she says her yearly trips to the Capitol are met with more than a cursory handshake.

"I can go to Alan Cranston's office, always an hour-and-a-half meeting, closed door—'Don't bother me, don't disturb me, I'm talking to Dori,'" Pye said. "Mel Levine and Howard Berman . . . generally it's dinner—(at) the Rive Gauche. That's the kind of relationship we enjoy. It's very important."

Night had fallen along Westwood Boulevard. The neonstreaked darkness could be seen through the huge windows of Western Bank, where the chamber's annual December mixer was in full swing. The hors d'oeuvres—nearly \$4,000 worth—had been ordered for a high-fashion crowd of 400 men in business suits and women in long dresses packed in among the small tables and casher's windows.

And almost all carrying impressions of Dori Pye.

"A tough lady . . . effervescent . . . doesn't let anybody stand in her way . . . a woman of power . . . personable . . . gets things done. . . ."

Pye arrived late, accompanied by a camera-toting staff member, and moved quickly through the crowd, kissing chamber members, shaking hands, posing for pictures. Staying only long enough to watch a raffle drawing, she was then off to a less-publicized event a private cocktail reception for developers celebrating the defeat of a greater-Westwood building moratorium, a Yaroslavsky measure that would have halted three proposed office towers on Wilshire Boulevard. Pye, one of the first outspoken opponents of the plan, joined developers to lobby against the plan and shared credit for its defeat by the council in November.

#### AT EASE

To most observers, Pye seems equally at ease in the spotlight or behind the scenes. She is a frequent speaker at Los Angeles City Council and commission hearings, and twice has run for seats on the council—once against Yaroslavsky in 1975 and once against Councilman Marvin Braude in 1981.

In 1982, Pye acted as a campaign co-chairman for Democratic primary challenger Steve Saltzman in his bid to oust Assemblyman Tom Hayden (D-Santa Monica). She currently serves as an appointed member of the Los Angeles citizens advisory committee on housing, helping to shape policies affecting more than 27,000 units of low- and moderate-income housing.

But much of Pye's political influence is exerted backstage.

In 1980 and 1981, she took interest in a brewing political storm in Santa Monica, where a new rent-control law and tough new development standards had created what many considered an anti-business climate. Santa Monica's often-volatile council meetings began creating newspaper headlines—headlines that drew Pye's attention.

"I started keeping all these clippings on the City Council people—their profiles, who they were, what their philosophy was—and . . . I not incensed," Pye said. "I got incensed that any city so close to where I live could permit that kind of outrageous behavior." Pye talked with her board of directors, which wanted the chamber to stay out of the fray, and then decided to act "as a pri-

vate citizen" to stop what she calls the potentially "cancerous spread" of anti-business attitudes.

Borrowing a corporate board room, Pye brought together Santa Monica businessmen and community leaders. Over wine, cheese and crackers, Pye laid out what it would take to defeat then-mayor Ruth Yantatta Goldway in the April, 1983, city elections.

"I told them, 'The problem with you is that you're all factioned,'" she said. "At the 11th hour before a campaign you put your money in and do things and nothing happens. It's like pouring your money down a rat hole."

The admonishment was heard by only 25 or 30 guests in that summer of 1982, but out of it grew the All-Santa Monica Coalition, which raised \$250,000 and sponsored three candidates, former treasurer Tom Larmore remembers. The politically moderate coalition defeated Goldway in 1983 and in 1984 forged a 4-3 majority on the seven-member council—a swing that could still hold fundamental implications for Santa Monica's future.

Although changes in the political climate might have fueled the campaign anyway, Larmore said, Pye "got the first ball rolling."

Occasionally, Pye's heavy political involvements have exasperated some chamber members, who privately scoff at her attempt to separate her private life from her chamber position. "She is the chamber," one critic said.

Another charged that she ignored the problems of smaller chamber members when she lobbied against a Westwood Village building moratorium that was enacted in December.

"We need the moratorium," the chamber member said. "I don't know who authorized her to fight . . . the moratorium. She seems to lean more toward the heavy hitters than to the little guys."

But Pye ardently defends her activism. She represents all members of her chamber equally, she insisted, and all of her chamber business is supported by the policy-making board of directors. As a registered Democrat, she said, she gives her chamber access to the party of political power in the state Legislature—an avenue that is cut off from many Republican businessmen.

By being an active Democrat, she said, she was also able to win a recent appointment to the International Policy Commission of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, enabling her to lobby congressional leaders in Washington, D.C.

"I can go back and they're talking apartheid, South Africa," she said. "They want sanctions, and I can call (someone) and have lunch and say, 'You're taking the wrong tack. You're not going to help the poor blacks by pulling all American business out. Other countries will follow, and there will be no jobs.'"

"Those are the kinds of things you can do."

During the 1982 Democratic primary campaign, Pye personally raised between \$85,000 and \$100,000 to try to unseat Tom Hayden, according to Saltzman. Although Saltzman lost the party nomination, he credited Pye with going far beyond "normal human efforts" to run the campaign.

"She was there to introduce me at the kick-off breakfast, and she was there to console me at 3 in the morning after the election," Saltzman said. "She was a phenome-



nal fund-raiser. I can't imagine running without Dori."

When the campaign was over, Pye and Hayden met at the Regency Club to discuss the business interests of the Westside. Hayden press aide Stephen Rivers said the assemblyman was interested in meeting with Pye because of her political clout. "She can be an effective advocate or an effective opponent," Rivers said. "She's someone you'd rather work with than against."

By all accounts, Pye's character was largely shaped by her mother, a powerful influence in her life and her entertainment career. Her mother, Grayce Nowak, was a wealthy finishing-school product whose husband died a year after Dori was born.

Left with two children—a teen-ager and a 1-year-old—Nowak left Atlanta, Ga., and came west, settling in Hollywood. She lost her wealth in the 1929 stock market crash but found work in a department store. Her ambitions, Pye said, became centered on her youngest child.

"She wanted me to be the next Shirley Temple," Pye remembered. One of her first auditions at age 9, was for the David O. Selznick production of "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."

"I was chosen to be Becky Thatcher, over 200 candidates," Pye said. But a last-minute replacement cost her the part "That was very heartbreaking."

Her first role came at 13, in a teen love story called "Adolescence." Then came a whirlwind variety of projects—dancing in Hollywood supper clubs, earning a journalism degree from Columbia University in New York, appearing on the covers of Ladies Home Journal and Redbook, performing dramatic theater in West Los Angeles, playing parts in TV serials.

There were two marriages, the second to a studio art director named Merrill Pye. She gave up work in soap and floor-wax commercials to concentrate on raising her two children, and she ran a yearly art show at St. Albans Episcopal Church in Westwood. By the time the second marriage dissolved, she had come to know many of the village merchants by selling ads for the show program, Pye said.

When the elderly chamber manager retired, Pye stepped in. Her first salary was \$666 a month—she calls it "starvation wages"—and chamber members were struggling. Westwood Boulevard, which had once connected Wilshire to Sunset, had been cut off by UCLA, separating the village from many upscale shoppers in Brentwood and Bel-Air, Pye recalled. Regional growth had not yet brought new traffic into town.

"When I came to this chamber, in 1968, you could have shot Skee Ball in the village—there was no traffic, there were no bodies," Pye said. "It was pathetic. The stores were all dying."

Under Pye's new leadership, the chamber worked closely with the city, raising \$50,000 for a planning study designed to preserve the village. The study led to a three-story height limit throughout the village, ending fears that small shops would give way to high-rise office buildings. It is widely considered a milestone in the village's growth.

"This . . . village is low-rise thanks to this chamber—you're looking at it," Pye said.

Although she had no management experience, Pye began forming strong opinions about what the chamber should be and how the village should grow.

"She set a lot of goals," remembers Elsie Parker, Pye's first secretary, now an aide to Los Angeles Councilman Howard Finn. "She

picked the brains of other chamber managers. She went to a chamber management school, put on by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce . . . and she came back bursting with ideas and energy . . . what we could do to build up our chamber."

Pye streamlined the board of directors and aggressively sold new memberships. She moved the chamber to a nicer office, in a ground-floor suite on Wilshire Boulevard, and won accreditation from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, a step toward attracting larger corporate members. To build her political contacts, she began introducing herself at City Hall and holding "brown-bag lunches" in the chamber board room, where elected officials were invited to speak.

She also cast a critical eye at Westwood Village and worked with merchants and the city to bring about other changes. She launched the Westwood Village sidewalk art show, which has become the largest in the nation, according to Pye, attracting more than 500 exhibitors twice a year. She arranged to have trash in the village picked up six nights a week and to have the sidewalks steam cleaned just as often. Merchants chip in to meet the costs.

"Yours truly drove down Wilshire Boulevard about six years ago, coming from my home in Brentwood, and I looked north into the village and I was shocked—I was aghast," Pye said, recalling another of her reforms. "I saw a huge billboard right in the center of a building, right in the center of the village."

At the time, there had been a gentlemen's agreement among the merchants not to erect billboards, Pye said. She promptly made it official, working with Yaroslavsky to establish a village sign-control ordinance. "A stiff one, a stiff one," she declared. "But it's a good one—the way it should be."

In contrast to the image that most political leaders see—stylish professional and elegant—Pye is often demanding and abrasive, according to former staff members who say few employees last more than a year working for Pye.

She routinely yells and threatens staff members with dismissal, former employees say, often over such concerns as membership sales and the appearance of the chamber offices.

"We'd run around with a sponge and cleanser cleaning spots on the wall," on former associate remembered. "I'd be chasing her around with a sponge and cleanser and we'd have work to do. She was just so hellbent on having the office look like it came out of Office Beautiful."

"I'm a demanding boss—I totally agree," Pye said, although she drew a line between yelling, which she considers rude, and raising her voice. Pye attributed the turnover to the fact that employees learn under her and move on to better paying jobs.

Sitting in the Regency Club, surrounded by candlelight and soft piano music, Pye said she knows that the critics talk. "They say, 'That Dori Pye, she's something else.'" Many wish she would go away.

But she is happy, Pye said. She has a challenge. She is where she wants to be.

Pye said she is looking toward the day when all the world will be her stage—when her chamber will work through the Pacific Rim Forum, an international study group based at the University of Hawaii, to promote trade between America and other Pacific-bordering nations, including China, Japan and the Philippines.

The group's vice chairman, Dr. Thomas Paine, was the former administrator of

NASA—the man "who pushed the button for Neil Armstrong, Apollo 11, to reach the moon," Pye said.

"Dr. Thomas Paine is my consultant," she said. "This man is a genius. He's the one who's giving me the guidance. He's a strong fan of mine. We plan someday to get ourselves together, take a 747 jumbo jet, and take our key people over there to every chamber in that Pacific Rim Forum."

"It might take a year and a half, but we'll do it."

She sipped a glass of white wine. A Gainsborough painting hung on the wall behind her. Outside, far below the view windows, the lights of Westwood glittered on a windy night.

"I've always been the sort of person, you can't rein me in," Pye said. "I want to be the top dog. That's it. I've got to be the top." ●

## NEW YORK CITY AND THE GOETZ CASE

### HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring before my colleagues an article I recently submitted to the Amsterdam News concerning the Bernhard Goetz case in New York. I hope that it will clarify many of the questions which have been raised in the last few weeks. I urge my colleagues to follow this and similar cases very closely because of the precedents which are likely to be established in the near future.

[From the New York Amsterdam News, Feb. 23, 1985]

#### THE GOETZ CASE: WHO ARE THE VICTIMS? (By Charles B. Rangel)

The City and people of New York were recently brought into the national limelight with the Bernhard Goetz case. We found ourselves under a media microscope in which the shootings, the manhunt, the grand jury investigation, and the opinions of everyday New Yorkers were scrutinized daily. The Goetz drama garnered the attention of all Americans, and sparked animated debate in circles far from New York.

It is safe to say that most New Yorkers—and most city dwellers—have some fear of being victimized by crime. None of us has much sympathy for those who take advantage of the elderly, who sell drugs to our children, who rob or rape common people, and who have no respect or compassion for their fellow citizens. These are individuals who would like to take over our parks, our streets, and our subways.

Emotional responses are inevitable, and when this happens the worst within us surfaces. Crime generates fear, and fear generates deep emotional feeling.

What concerns this writer is that a free society should operate under established rules of law. We must live according to legally sanctioned standards of conduct for the safety and welfare of all Americans. Individuals cannot be permitted to seek violent retribution outside of those standards. Once we deviate from trusting in our institutions and surrender to our biases, fears, and prejudices, the rule of law becomes meaningless and our freedom is placed in

jeopardy. If an exception is granted for a person to take the law into his or her hands, then others will seek to fit into that exception.

The facts and circumstances of the Goetz shootings as reported in the newspapers would lead one to the inevitable conclusion that Bernhard Goetz tried to kill four individuals who he suspected were about to rob him. This fact alone should have brought about an indictment. The issue of whether self-defense is applicable in this case is a question for a petite jury, not a grand jury, for the simple reason that this grand jury had no adequate grounds to arrive at a finding of self-defense.

The role of the district attorney is to bring before a grand jury the necessary facts which make up the elements of a crime. In this instance, the district attorney did not subpoena the assailants to testify before the grand jury on their intent in the mitigating element of self-defense would have been before the grand jury. As it is, self-defense was not clearly or competently addressed, and an indictment should have been handed down with proceedings continuing before a petite jury.

On the question of whether race is a factor in the overall Goetz episode, it is true that if a Black gentleman with no criminal record were to be assaulted by four Hells Angels types, some sentiment would be expressed on his behalf. However, the public outcry would never be what it has been in the Goetz case, regardless of whether the Black man feared for his life at the hands of these Hells Angels. Race was a factor in the sense that Goetz has been made into a folk hero.

Questions about the grand jury investigation and the prolific media attention have created the possibility that the civil rights of four young men may have been violated. This is not a popular opinion, and it does not ignore the need to swiftly indict the young men to determine whether or not they indeed were about to assault Bernhard Goetz. However, the rule of law must prevail, and no one should be permitted to attempt to kill four people without being brought before a jury in a court of law.

U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani should accept jurisdiction to investigate possible civil rights violations in this case. This should be done impartially, immediately, and in good faith. Our city must wake up to the tragedy of this affair. We are all victims. ●

#### RESOLUTION CONDEMNING THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

**HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● **Mr. MORRISON** of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, 1984, the city of Wallingford, CT, in my Third Congressional District, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the Iranian Government for its policy of degradation toward the Baha's community. I would like to commend the city of Wallingford for bringing this grave issue to the forefront, and for sending a signal to the Iranian Government that the world notices and condemns the govern-

ment's systematic repression of the Baha'i community.

Historically, the Baha'i community in Iran has suffered relentless persecution and harassment. Since the Islamic revolution in 1979, the Baha'i have been the target of some of the most barbaric acts of savagery that the world has ever known. The Iranian Government has stated that it does not recognize Baha'ism as a religion, but rather as a political organization. Using this as justification, the government has made it illegal for Baha'is to meet together or teach their religious beliefs, and has jailed, tortured and sentenced to death many of the Baha'i community. Thousands more have fled the country in fear of the Khomeini regime.

Current reports from Iran show that the pressure against the Baha'i has not ceased. In the past 6 months, 16 more Baha'is have been executed or have died in jails. Now more than 150 members of the Baha'i faith have been brutally executed by the Iranian authorities, many of the Baha'is have "disappeared", and more than 700 others have been imprisoned and tortured.

Moreover, the Government recently announced that prisoners can be freed if they agree to sign the following pledge: "I, the undersigned will pledge not to undertake not to have in my possession any book \* \* \* of this misguided, Zionist, espionage group of Baha'is. If any of the above-mentioned articles \* \* \* is found on my person or in my home, this will be tantamount to my being of those 'who war against God.' \* \* \*

Finally, and most significantly, the Iranian Ambassador to the United Nations declared, last December, that his country would not hesitate to violate provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Iran is the first nation ever to deny the validity of the Declaration on Human Rights since it was adopted 36 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the Iranian Government is trying to eradicate the Baha'i religion altogether by making it "legal" to arrest and execute many innocent people. I urge my colleagues to join the citizens of Wallingford, CT, in raising their voices against the abuses suffered by the Baha'is. We must not let the Iranian Government think that the world does not notice their serious violations of internationally-accepted standards of fundamental human rights.

The test of the town of Wallingford's resolution reads as follows:

Whereas more than 150 members of the Baha'i faith have been brutally executed by Iranian authorities since the Islamic revolution of 1979; and

Whereas many Baha'is in Iran have disappeared and others have been tortured, persecuted, and deprived of their fundamental rights to personal property and employment; and

Whereas an edict issued by Iran's Revolutionary Prosecutor General on August 29, 1983, has far-reaching implications that threaten the lives of 300,000 Baha'is residing in Iran and places the future practice of Baha'ism in jeopardy by dismantling the administrative structure of the Baha'i religion; and

Whereas these actions for the first time establish an expressed national policy which lays the foundation for executions, arrests, the confiscation of property, denial of jobs and pensions, expulsion of children from schools, and other pressures which may be brought to bear by Iranian authorities on the Baha'is in Iran; and

Whereas the Baha'is in Iran immediately responded to the edict of August 29, 1983 by unreserved acquiescence to the terms of that edict; and

Whereas, despite the efforts of the United States government, made by President Reagan and joint resolution of both Houses, and a unanimous resolution by the Senate of the State of Connecticut, the oppressive edict remains in effect and actions continue unabated in Iran; and

Whereas these actions violate all civilized concepts of human dignity and rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved that the Town of Wallingford, Connecticut, United States of America, through its Mayor and Town Council condemns the Iranian government and its authorities for their policy of degradation toward the Baha'is of Iran and implores them to reverse their policy.

Dated at Wallingford, this 13th day of November, 1984.

ROSEMARY RASCATI, Town Clerk. ●

#### DEMOCRACY MARCHES ON IN LATIN AMERICA

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● **Mr. BROOMFIELD.** Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to say that democracy is alive and well in this hemisphere. Evidence clearly supports the movement away from military governments to democratic civilian rule in the Caribbean, and in Latin America. The following article clearly documents this trend toward redemocratization in this hemisphere.

Since the Christian Science Monitor article was written, the Brazilian Electoral College elected a new President, Mr. Tancredo Neves. Elections were also recently held in Uruguay. Elections are also scheduled next month in Guatemala. Nine out of ten Latin Americans either enjoy, or will soon enjoy, representative government.

Unfortunately, Haiti, Chile, Paraguay, English-speaking Guyana and Dutch-speaking Suriname, have yet to move toward democratic rule.

In addition, there are no flames of democracy burning brightly in Cuba and in Nicaragua. In those two countries, Marxism-Leninism is being forced fed to the masses. In Nicaragua, the church is under attack along with



opposition parties. The press is censored and Soviets arms have made that country a major military force in the region. The rule of law is gone when so-called divine mobs taunt opponents of the Sandinistas and stone their homes. Recently, the Sandinistas broke into the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua and arrested a young Nicaraguan who had sought asylum there.

If it is true that dictatorship breeds dictatorship, and democracy breeds democracy, let us hope that the wave of free elections will soon sweep across these countries. The day of the dictator, on the left or on the right, is at its end.

I join my colleagues in hoping that our country's efforts, as well as the efforts of our allies in this hemisphere, succeed in bringing to Cuba and Nicaragua the rule of law, democracy and freedom. Communism has no place in this hemisphere. It goes against the traditions and the culture of the peoples of this region.

With these thoughts in mind, I recommend the following newspaper article about democracy in this hemisphere to my colleagues in the House.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 26, 1984]

#### LATIN AMERICA TO GET ANOTHER DEMOCRACY (By James Nelson Goodsel)

Amid the continuing conflagration in Central America and the turmoil surrounding Latin America's whopping foreign debt, it is easy to overlook another and perhaps more important hemisphere trend: the region's "re-democratization."

Although the re-democratization is not taking place everywhere nor is the movement uniform throughout Latin America, the region's two pace setters—Argentina and Brazil—are both committed albeit shakily in the case of Brazil, to the process.

Brazil's presidential elections Jan. 15 are expected to nudge Latin America's largest nation toward civilian rule, although the military is likely to play a minor but continuing role in government.

Argentina led the way in late 1983 as its military returned to the barracks after eight years in office following the election of Raúl Alfonsín as president.

Uruguay was next as Julio María Sanguinetti edged past three rivals last month to become that nation's first civilian leader in a decade.

"This return to democracy probably will have more impact on Latin America than any other issue," commented Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi on a recent visit here. "It is one of the most exciting developments of our times."

The Brazilian election has been marred by skulduggery by the military's candidate in an effort to circumvent the apparent will of the majority of Brazilians, but the vote is likely to give the presidency to opposition candidate Tancredino Neves.

Of equal importance to this evident return to democracy has been a growing respect for human rights and basic freedoms such as freedom of the press throughout the region. Newspapers have fewer restraints on them and the censorship that remains is less onerous.

While the Reagan administration, obviously pleased with these developments, claims some credit for the democratic movement, many Latin Americans say that much of the credit should go to the earlier Carter administration for its strong human rights stand.

They do not deny the importance of the Reagan White House's strong proclamations in favor of democracy, but they suggest that the reasons for the re-democratization go back much further than the four years of Mr. Reagan's presidency.

Argentine President Alfonsín is one who speaks with fervor when talking of the impact of Mr. Carter's policy on the region.

He and other Latin Americans demonstrated their enthusiasm for Carter when the former President visited South America in November.

In addition, the military has been sharply discredited in a number of Latin American countries.

In Argentina the generals went down to defeat at the hands of the British in the South Atlantic war over the Falkland Islands. But the generals' defeat was as much political as it was military.

The human rights' abuses together with the dictatorship imposed on all facets of Argentine life, simply became too much for the Argentine people.

"They revolted at the ballot box," commented the mass circulation Clarín several months ago.

That could be said about a number of countries. It is obvious that democracy is much desired by the majority of Latin Americans.

At the moment, 15 countries in the region have civilian presidents or are about to elect them: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Although these nations are at various stages of the re-democratization process, they do share something in common. All are democracies or clearly headed in the direction of a degree of civilian rule.

Only five of the regions' countries have yet to move toward that rule: Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Paraguay. Some would include English-speaking Guyana and Dutch-speaking Suriname in this list of dictatorships, although they are not in the same situation as the other dictatorships on the list.

Moreover, Nicaragua's recent election, marred by the lack of an effective opposition and the election of one of its former Sandinista guerrilla commanders, may be edging that country toward a limited democratization.

Finally, all the English-speaking, former British colonies of the Caribbean have civilian governments now that Grenada has elected Herbert Blaize as its prime minister.

Carrying on the tradition of British parliamentary rule, these countries have elected legislatures. They are Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Some hemisphere analysts caution against too much optimism about the current trend. They note that there is a cyclical tradition of democratic rule and dictatorial rule in Latin America.

In the 1950's, the majority of Latin American nations were dictatorships; by the 1970's, democracy took hold in most coun-

tries; and later in the 1970's, the trend turned back to dictatorships. Now, democracies are again the vogue.

Observers also say that only a few of the countries that are among the democracies today have established democratic traditions.

The list would include Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Venezuela.

For Latin American democrats, the challenge at this juncture is to build on the current democratic trend and to implant democracy's roots more firmly. ●

#### LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 19, 1985

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to join my distinguished colleagues in commemorating the 67th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day.

It was on February 18, 1918, that the Lithuanians emerged after more than a century of Russian domination, as a free and independent nation. In 1940, their independence and freedom came to an end when the Soviet Union invaded Lithuania. This outright attack of aggression was in direct violation of a peace treaty signed in 1920, which recognized the sovereignty of Lithuania.

For the last 43 years, the people of Lithuania have suffered under the domination of the Soviet Union. They have continued to struggle to regain their independence and freedom. As a free nation of the world, we must continue to seek an enforcement of the Helsinki Accords, and impress upon the Soviet Union our objection to the violation of human rights. The Lithuanians should be praised for their courage and commitment. Despite the Soviet Union's efforts to douse the flame of freedom in the hearts and minds of the Lithuanian people, they continue to struggle for their freedom and independence.

Mr. Speaker, I am very moved by the courage and commitment of these individuals. I am thankful for this opportunity to pay tribute to these people of Lithuania whose profound courage and overwhelming commitment to freedom and justice is an inspiration to us all. ●

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE  
DAY

## HON. CARDISS COLLINS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 19, 1985

● Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 67th anniversary of the rebirth of an independent Lithuania. On February 16, 1918, the Lithuanian people declared their full independence from over 100 years of Russian and German domination. For 22 years, they enjoyed free political institutions and cultural renaissance unparalleled in their history.

This brief period of sovereignty was to end abruptly with the invasion of the Soviet Army when Lithuania was declared a constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. on August 3, 1940. After a short period of occupation by the Nazis during World War II, the Soviet Union once again returned its occupying army to Lithuania and has remained to the present day.

I am proud that our Government recognized Lithuania's independence on July 27, 1922. In spite of all the tragic events in that country's troubled history since then, our Government has never withdrawn our recognition of Lithuanian sovereignty. We have never and will never recognize the Soviets' incorporation of Lithuania into their dominion.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the courageous Lithuanian people for their unwavering efforts to regain their freedom and self-determination from the Soviet occupation authorities. In the face of Soviet oppression, tens of thousands of Lithuanians, including human rights activists and Catholic religious personalities, persevere bravely in their sacred struggle for the respect of their basic freedoms and rights. Their struggle truly inspires all freedom-loving people, particularly others struggling under Soviet domination.

From their proud heritage of heroism, and independence, the Lithuanian people have a solid foundation to struggle on and hope for the day when they can once again live their lives free of foreign domination and ideological oppression. On this occasion of the 67th anniversary of the independence of modern Lithuania, I would like to pledge my firm support for their continued efforts to preserve their national identity, enjoy their basic human rights and, ultimately, regain their much deserved freedom. ●

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## THE NORDEN DAM-O'NEILL UNIT

## HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing today legislation to deauthorize the existing Norden Dam-O'Neill project. I am also writing Chairman GEORGE MILLER of the Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources asking that this deauthorization legislation be included in comprehensive upcoming hearings on the O'Neill unit.

Just a few weeks ago, a study of a compromise O'Neill project was released by the State of Nebraska. The proposed compromise appeared to meet the irrigation needs of the area while addressing both the environmental and budget problems that plagued the authorized Norden Dam project.

In response to an emerging consensus among Nebraska leaders behind the compromise proposal, I wrote Senator Exon on February 4 and agreed to withhold deauthorization efforts as long as the proposed compromise was moving forward. That compromise is now endangered by the opposition of entrenched bureaucrats at the Bureau of Reclamation.

In a startling development, the Bureau has finally recognized in footnote 12 of the project data sheet that it must seek new legislation to raise the existing Norden Dam's authorization level. Rather than come forward seeking authorization now, however, the Bureau appears prepared to spend up to its present ceiling—at least \$324 million—completing just a part of the project, before seeking authorization to increase the ceiling.

Under the Bureau procedure, Congress will be left with half a dam—or less—and no choice but to spend more money, before a comprehensive assessment will be made.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to the earlier letter to Senator Exon as well as today's letter to Chairman MILLER, both of which are attached. I have also attached a copy of the deauthorization legislation I am introducing today.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, February 25, 1985.

Hon. GEORGE MILLER,

Chairman, Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Today, I am introducing legislation to deauthorize the O'Neill Unit, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Project. I understand that you intend to hold hearings on this project in the near future and I am requesting that my bill be considered at that time.

In the last Congress, I introduced a similar bill, H.R. 2195, but did not ask for its consideration because of the initiative dis-

played by Senator Exon and the State of Nebraska in seeking an alternative to the authorized project.

In recent years, the authorized project has been soundly rejected by the House of Representatives. Since the vote in 1982 against the project, 245-144, it has not improved.

Consider the following:

When the House rejected the project, it cost \$368 million. Today that cost has jumped to \$407 million.

The environmental problems remain.

The cost reduction study by the Bureau of Reclamation was touted to save more than \$50 million in June 1983 when it was announced. The result 18 months later is a reduction of only \$28 million, less than the increase in project cost from FY '85 to FY '86 alone.

The cost reduction study clearly indicates that the Bureau has little interest in the state alternative, notwithstanding the state's conclusion and the Governor's endorsement.

The project continues to be plagued with cost overruns, and after years of exceeding its cost ceiling, the Bureau now tells Congress that new authority is required.

In 1981, the Bureau added \$50.5 million to the project for dam design changes in addition to the adjustment for indexing and in 1985, it is adding \$28 million for still additional design changes. It is obvious that concerns about dam safety are apparently valid.

It is not clear that the Bureau has authority to add \$78 million for dam design changes.

On January 30, a study of a compromise project was released. While I am not fully convinced that the compromise addresses all of my concerns, it appears to serve a greater area at a lower cost without the environmental damage of the originally authorized Norden Dam proposal.

In response to an emerging consensus among Nebraska leaders behind the compromise, I wrote Senator Exon on February 4th and agreed to withhold deauthorization efforts as long as the proposed compromise was moving forward. A copy of that letter is attached.

Now, however, the Bureau cost cutting study has reiterated its support for the authorized Norden Dam proposal. At the same time, the Nebraska delegation remains indecisive and has not committed itself to the compromise project.

In addition, the Bureau has finally recognized in Footnote 12 of the Project Data Sheet that it must seek new legislation to raise the existing Norden Dam proposals authorization ceiling. Rather than come forward seeking authorization now, however, the Bureau appears prepared to spend up to its present ceiling (at least \$324 million), completing a part of the project, before seeking authorization to increase the ceiling.

Under the Bureau procedure, Congress will be left with half a dam (or less), and no choice but to spend more money, before a comprehensive assessment will be made. I have sought to be cooperative, but I cannot let cooperation be used as an opportunity to push through the original Norden Dam project.

Therefore, my bill is being reintroduced today and I request an opportunity to appear before you to speak on its behalf. Either the cost must be substantially reduced and the environmental problems



eliminated, or the existing Norden Dam project should be scrapped altogether.

With personal respect,  
Sincerely,

DAVID E. BONIOR,  
Member of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, February 4, 1985.  
Senator J. JAMES EXON,  
Hart Senate Office Building, Washington,  
DC.

DEAR SENATOR EXON: As you know from our phone conversation of February 1st, I have examined the Nebraska State-led O'Neill Unit Alternatives Study prepared by the Nebraska Department of Water Resources. While I am not fully convinced that it addresses all of my concerns, the compromise appears to serve a greater area at a lower cost without the environment damage of the originally authorized project.

I found the arguments you made concerning the needs of Nebraska very persuasive and, as a result, I am prepared to give this compromise proposal the benefit of the doubt. As long as the Nebraska Congressional delegation, state officials and the Bureau of Reclamation are moving forward with this compromise, I will hold back my efforts to deauthorize the project. I cannot, however, allow my restraint to be used as an opportunity to push funding through for the originally authorized Norden Dam.

Sincerely,

DAVID E. BONIOR,  
Member of Congress.

A bill to deauthorize the O'Neill Unit of the Missouri River Basin project in Nebraska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. The Act of August 21, 1954 (Public Law 83-612; 68 Stat. 757), and section 401 of the Act of October 20, 1972 (Public Law 92-514; 86 Stat. 887), providing for authorization of the O'Neill Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program is hereby deauthorized.

SEC. 2. Repayment contracts between the United States and the North Central Nebraska Reclamation District and the Niobrara Basin Irrigation District are hereby rescinded and shall be of no legal force and effect.●

## ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I commemorate the 67th anniversary of Estonian Independence Day. The Estonian people in the Soviet Union have demonstrated great courage and strength as they attempt to regain their freedom as we in the free world know it.

On February 24, 1985, we marked the proclamation of independence for the Republic of Estonia. The Estonians enjoyed cultural progress, agricultural and economic development until 1940, when their freedom and in-

dependence came to an end as they were forcibly annexed by the Soviet Union. On a day-to-day basis the number of Estonians is being reduced drastically by forced relocation, colonization by Russian and other immigrants, and increases in troops stationed in Estonia. The Estonians continue to experience threats to their culture and language. The Soviet Union has tried to rid them of their strong sense of heritage by eliminating their language and ethnic traditions and establishing Russian as the official language in government employment and in schools. Such acts demonstrate the Soviet attempt to "Russianize" these people out of existence.

As a member of a free nation, we must continue to speak out against such aggression by the Soviet Union. We must continue to seek the enforcement of the Helsinki accords and impress upon the Soviet Union our objection to the denial of these individuals' basic human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I am very moved by the strength and conviction of these brave people. I am thankful for this opportunity to pay tribute to these courageous people of Estonia whose profound courage and overwhelming commitment to freedom and human rights is an inspiration to us all.●

## USIA: TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Director Charles Z. Wick of the U.S. Information Agency has written a letter to Mr. Leonid M. Zamyatin, Chief, International Information Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, inviting Zamyatin and other Soviet officials to appear on the USIA-sponsored Worldnet Program, beamed by satellite in order to question top-level American officials around the world. At the same time, American journalists, under Director Wick's proposal, would question Soviet officials in a similar manner.

At this point I insert in the RECORD the full text of that letter because in my view it is an example of what USIA can do—take the initiative in the field of global communications in order to bring about better understanding between nations.

The letter follows:

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY,

Washington, DC, January 25, 1985.

Mr. LEONID M. ZAMYATIN,  
Chief, International Information Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Staraya Ploshchad' 4, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

DEAR MR. ZAMYATIN: In recent months Soviet media have leveled a number of attacks on U.S. public diplomacy and the U.S.

Information Agency, especially on the Voice of America and our new Worldnet satellite television service. Your article in Literaturnaya Gazeta ("Impasses of Confrontations and Horizons of Cooperation," November 28, 1984) summarizes most of the charges and typifies the underlying mindset. I am prompted to respond at this time to the continuing stream of attacks because in a period when our two governments are engaged in serious exploration of vital issues, such attacks are a disservice to more positive relations.

My hope is to generate a constructive dialogue. To initiate that dialogue I extend two concrete offers. First, I ask that you offer your good offices to facilitate using broadcast media to further mutual understanding. In this regard, I suggest that you arrange for Soviet television to carry an address by one of our top leaders which would be reciprocated on American television by one of your top leaders. There is a precedent for this: Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon made such speeches several years ago with considerable positive effect.

Second, I propose that we carry further the dialogue by having you and other Soviet officials and journalists take part in the Worldnet program of which you are so critical. Let us jointly plan a one- to two-hour satellite television dialogue on Worldnet in which Soviet journalists interview senior U.S. officials on issues of mutual concern. At the same time, you should plan with U.S. media a similar program in which American journalists freely and spontaneously question senior Soviet officials. Coming at this important time in our relations, such ventures could help make communication more reasoned and reciprocal.

Incidentally, I am not surprised by your unwarranted criticisms of Worldnet and of our Agency. I have come to expect it. However, you should understand that our country does not claim, as you do, that opposing ideas "subvert" our system. We recognize instead that diversity of public opinion is one of the great strengths of America. Thus, our society freely permits Soviet spokesmen to state their views on American television and in print. In this regard, I might note that Soviet journalists and Soviet officials are interviewed on American television literally dozens of times per year. Surely the time has come for greater equality of treatment.

If the United States can confidently tolerate opposing views without fears of "loosening" the system, why then should the Soviet government act so restrictively, even to the point of jamming our broadcasts in direct violation of several international agreements to which the USSR is a signatory? Why not allow greater independent public inquiry about your government's decisions and policies? Why should American officials, in turn, not be permitted to state their views on Soviet television and in the Soviet media? Our society has never walked away from a fair challenge, and we look forward to engaging in a peaceful contest of ideas with the USSR.

Your article is evidence of the need for this reasoned and open dialogue. Charges of "piracy of the air," "radio warfare," "subversive purpose," and "television propaganda aggression" only exacerbate the "impasses" and "confrontations" to which you allude and delay our search for "horizons of cooperation." Coming at this time, when the leaders of our two countries are seeking new means for considering meaningful arms reduction efforts and ways to stabilize relations, your attacks are most unfortunate. Surely, everyone concerned about U.S.-

Soviet relations has a right to expect great restraint and accuracy.

Although I will not attempt in this letter to deal with the many errors and distortions in your article, I would like to clarify the role and purpose of the U.S. Information Agency, particularly the Voice of America and Worldnet.

USIA is not in the business of misrepresenting Soviet foreign policy, as you allege. Its primary purpose is to present America to the rest of the world and to explain U.S. foreign and domestic policies to people around the world. In so doing, we present the news, good and bad.

The Voice of America is a distinguished source of news and information about the United States—our policies, society, culture, and values. By U.S. law, VOA is required to present "accurate, objective, and comprehensive" information, to be truthful, and to be "seen as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news." Over 100 million people throughout the world listen to VOA each week, all voluntarily, many of them at risk to their safety.

In modernizing and improving our communication facilities and seeking a wider audience, our purpose is to allow a greater proportion of the world's population to know what is going on in the world and be better able to reach independent judgments on these events.

Worldnet is a modern television system linking Washington via satellite with U.S. embassies, information centers, and a number of TV studios throughout the world. Worldnet is not forced on receiving nations. Journalists in the participating nations freely choose the programming that they wish to broadcast or write about or not use at all.

Worldnet enables foreign journalists to ask probing, unrehearsed questions instantaneously, via satellite, directly to high-level American officials. Your representatives from TASS, Pravda and other Soviet publications are welcome at official U.S. press conferences. They are welcome, too, as observers in our Worldnet studio.

Permitting a free flow of information is in the best interests of both our societies and a necessary response to the times. The irreversible revolution in communications, enabling prompt and comprehensive dissemination of news, will make it increasingly harder to limit peoples' access to information.

All nations should ultimately welcome this: misunderstanding and ignorance only serve to exacerbate tensions in the conduct of international relations. Our nations need to know more about each other; we Americans are firmly committed to providing the peoples of the Soviet Union—and the world community—with an accurate picture of the United States. Similarly, we hope to broaden our nation's understanding of the USSR.

I hope that you will enable Soviet journalists and television commentators to participate actively, and very soon, in Worldnet interviews of U.S. leaders to be broadcast in the USSR. In turn, American journalists should have an equal opportunity to interview your leaders for broadcast in the USA. This direct dialogue would broaden the "horizons of cooperation" that you did not discuss in your article, but that you, too, must want to see attained.

I look forward to your response to my offers that we exchange televised interviews by top U.S. and Soviet leaders and that Soviet journalists and officials participate in

a Worldnet dialogue with senior U.S. officials on issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely,

CHARLES Z. WICK,  
Director.●

# IRS IMPOSES UNFAIR TAX BURDEN ON NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to provide much needed tax relief to thousands of New York City police officers and firefighters who have recently been informed by the Internal Revenue Service that they must pay back taxes on work-related sick pay they received up to 5 years ago. This bill is similar to a measure (H.R. 3239) I authored during the prior Congress, but it has been expanded to include New York City firefighters.

The problem my bill seeks to remedy stems from an IRS ruling issued in May 1983 (Revenue Ruling 83-77), which stated that work-related sick pay received by New York City police officers is taxable income. Although no formal ruling had ever been issued previously by IRS on this matter, work-related sick pay is generally regarded by IRS as a tax excludable item. New York City police officers saw no reason why they would be treated differently than other American workers, and they did not claim their work-related sick pay as part of their taxable income. Since IRS chose to make their ruling retroactive in effect, New York City police officers who received work-related sick pay as far back as May 1980 are being told they owe back taxes, plus interest.

The IRS, when issuing their ruling, pointed out that work-related sick pay under a workmen's compensation act is excluded from taxation. However, they explained that New York City police officers do not qualify for this exclusion because under a union agreement with the city of New York, there is no distinction made between work-related and non-work-related sick pay.

As it turns out, New York City police officers are not the only ones in this predicament. New York City firefighters face the same problem even though they were not mentioned in Revenue Ruling 83-77. That is why my legislation provides the same relief for both New York City police officers and firefighters.

It may very well be that the IRS followed the letter of the law when issuing Revenue Ruling 83-77, but that is a matter for the courts to decide. What seems obvious, though, is that the IRS ruling did not follow the spirit of the law and, thus, should not have

been made retroactive in effect. Simply put, U.S. tax law clearly intends for work-related sick pay to be excluded from taxation. It appears that New York City's method of distributing work-related sick pay to their police officers and firefighters is inconsistent with IRS policy. Clearly, efforts should be made to eliminate those inconsistencies, and let me assure my colleagues that efforts are already underway in New York City to do just that. That will provide relief to future New York City police officers and firefighters who receive work-related sick pay. But what about those more than 4,000 New York City police officers and firefighters who received work-related sick between 1980 and 1983? They clearly followed the spirit of the law when they excluded that income from taxation, but they are now being told that technically they were wrong to do what they did.

Mr. Speaker, by imposing Revenue Ruling 83-77 in a retroactive manner, the IRS has placed a terrible and unjust financial burden on the shoulders of New York City's public safety officers. Administrative and judicial remedies have failed, which means that the legislative remedy I am offering today represents the only possible solution.

Mr. Speaker, I am totally confident that it is not the intent of this august body, or any other part of the Federal Government to unfairly penalize public safety officers who are injured while protecting the lives of others. As a 23-year New York City police veteran, I would suggest that the public safety community in the city of New York has sacrificed enough for the good of their fellow man. To ask them to pay taxes on their work-related sick pay is a gross injustice that must not be tolerated. Acting in that belief, I strongly urge that the legislation I am introducing today receive prompt and favorable consideration.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert the full text of this legislation:

## H.R. 1244

A bill to permit the exclusion from gross income of certain work-related sick pay received by New York City police officers and firefighters

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## SECTION 1. SICK PAY FOR NEW YORK CITY POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS FOR WORK-RELATED INJURIES EXCLUDED FROM GROSS INCOME.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any regulation or ruling under section 104(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to the contrary, any payments received during the 3-year period ending May 9, 1983—

(1) by a police officer employed by the city of New York, New York, under terms of a union contract between such city and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of the City of New York, Inc., or



(2) by a firefighter employed by such city under the terms of a union contract between such city and the Uniformed Fire Officers Association,

for work-related injuries shall not be included in the gross income of such police officer or firefighter.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—Subsection (a) shall apply to payments described in such subsection if such police officer or firefighter received a certification that such injury was work-related from his employer before May 9, 1983.

(c) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—If refund or credit of any overpayment of tax resulting from the application of this section is prevented at any time before the close of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act by the operation of any law or rule of law (including res judicata), refund or credit of such overpayment (to the extent attributable to the application of this section) may, nevertheless, be made or allowed if claim therefore is filed on or before the close of such 1-year period.●

#### THE PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWS

##### HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. EVANS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to first commend the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. HOYER, and my many colleagues for their participation in the recent special order on Soviet Jewry. In augmenting their efforts today, I wish to voice my support for their actions and to add my voice as one of those protesting the continued repression of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, there has been a significant increase in physical violence and brutality directed toward Jews in the Soviet Union over the past year. This repression, consisting of extended confinement in labor camps, severe beatings, religious intolerance and denials of exit visas, has been conducted solely because these individuals choose to practice their Jewish faith, and has been "justified" by irrelevant charges and accusations. In addition, Soviet authorities appear to have begun a systematic attack on Hebrew educators because of what they see as a threat from a new generation of activists bent on maintaining Jewish cultural and religious life in the Soviet Union.

I am particularly disturbed by the Soviet Government's stepped-up restrictions on emigration. Last year, only 896 Jews were allowed to leave the country, making 1984 the worst in terms of Jewish emigration levels since 1970. And these figures are no fluke. The 1984 total, which amounted to less than 2 percent of the 1979 peak year emigration figure of 51,320, suggests that the Soviets have now effectively closed the gates. In the meantime, hundreds of thousands of Soviet

Jews remain stranded in a land they wish to leave.

With United States-Soviet arms reduction talks now scheduled for resumption, it is greatly disturbing to see this trend of government-inspired repression and condemnation continue. The Soviet Union's treatment of Anatoly Shcharansky, Evgeny Lein and hundreds of Jews like them is a constant reminder of the Soviet leaders' refusal to abide by the 1975 Helsinki accords. I therefore call on the Soviet Government to end its continued violations of these basic doctrines and to release the thousands of Jewish citizens who wish to emigrate to Israel and other countries. With the support of the American people and all those who cherish freedom and basic human rights, I remain hopeful that the Soviet leaders will someday hear the thousands of voices throughout the world who are protesting on behalf of Soviet Jewry, and act to fulfill their responsibilities as outlined in the Helsinki agreements.●

#### WE NEED THE V.R.A.

##### HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, on March 31, 1985, the Voluntary Restraint Agreement [VRA] on Japanese auto imports will expire. Last Tuesday, President Reagan's Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade recommended that his administration adopt what appears to be a far too passive approach to this vital international trade issue.

Given the urgency of this matter, we must remember certain essential economic facts. Our trade deficit with Japan is now in excess of \$37 billion. More than half of this amount is attributed to automobile imports. The most recent estimates available from the U.S. International Trade Commission reveal that in 1984, the Japanese sold almost 2 million passenger cars in the United States.

This dangerous situation not only jeopardizes the American automobile industry, but the ripple effects are experienced throughout the economic and social fabric of our Nation. When American cars aren't sold, American steel isn't produced, American coal isn't mined, and Americans don't work. In my native western Pennsylvania, my constituents continue to experience the devastating effects of the flood of Japanese imports on our local economy. The steel mills and the coal mines are producing far below capacity. Double digit unemployment persists; there is suffering and misery.

For these reasons, I have joined with my colleagues in the U.S. House of

Representatives in the cosponsorship of House Concurrent Resolution 63. This bipartisan effort, introduced by the distinguished minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, seeks to keep the voluntary restraints in place until our trade situation with Japan improves. Accordingly, I have written to President Reagan urging him to implement the recommendation contained in the resolution.

We need to keep the Voluntary Restraint Agreement. The future of American jobs is far too important to leave up to the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. It is not foreign goodwill that will stop the flood of Japanese auto imports. That necessary action will only be achieved by a tough U.S. stance.●

#### THE ANIMOSITIES BETWEEN THE ARMENIANS AND THE TURKS

##### HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed that some groups are determined to dredge up terrible historic events and use the Congress in ways that would have the effect of continuing ethnic animosities that should be allowed to cool with the passage of years.

In a resolution that has been introduced in this Congress, we are asked to commemorate the great tragedy inflicted on the Armenians by the dying Ottoman Empire 70 years ago.

History records an Armenian uprising against Ottoman rule during World War I, and the Ottoman state reacted with ferocity. There was great loss of life on both sides.

But now we are asked to commemorate a Turkish genocide against the Armenian minority of Ottoman Turkey, and I fail to see what purpose this would serve.

While we are at it, we could also pass a resolution recalling Oliver Cromwell's genocidal acts against the Irish. Or we could officially condemn the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in France. Or we could dwell upon the record of our own Government's deeds against the native American Indians. We might even go way back and recall the barbaric deeds of the golden horde of Genghis Khan.

Mr. Speaker, history has many ugly chapters that are recorded for all to read. We do not hide or censor history, because both the horrors and the glories of the past are instructive to us. We can learn not to repeat the errors of the past and try to emulate the noble deeds of earlier generations.

But I see no reason why we should be called upon to officially commemorate a bloody episode in the history of

the animosity between Armenians and the Turks.

Modern Turkey is not Ottoman Turkey and cannot be held liable for events that occurred 70 years ago. Modern Turkey is a valued member of the NATO Alliance and is a vital ally on the southern flank of Europe.

An Armenian terrorist organization has been assassinating Turkish diplomats in various parts of the world for several years. Its avowed aim is to annex part of Turkey to the Armenian section of the Soviet Union. It is curious that I do not hear any cries for us to pass a resolution demanding that Armenia be freed from Soviet rule.

I am sure that Armenian Americans are as revolted by the terrorism as all of us are. I am confident they long for freedom for the land of their ancestors. I hope they would support a resolution condemning terrorist attacks on Turkish diplomats.

By passing a resolution recalling terrible events of 70 years ago, do we reinforce ancient ethnic animosity and perhaps lend some justification to the terrorist attacks against Turkish diplomats and other innocent victims? I must say this question concerns me gravely.

Should we pass a resolution that revives memories of a historic tragedy and damages our relations with a good and trusted ally? I believe it would be a serious mistake.

We should concentrate on healing ancient wounds instead of aggravating them.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO JEANNE CHICOINE LAMICA

#### HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues some of the accomplishments of one of my constituents. As always, it is a distinct pleasure to have an opportunity to honor an outstanding person from western Massachusetts.

Jeanne Chicoine Lamica of Florence, MA, is being honored by the National 4-H Center as the outstanding Massachusetts volunteer leader for recognition at the "4-H Salute to Excellence" program being held March 16-23, 1985, at the National 4-H Center.

One of fifty-two such leaders, representing each State of the Union, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, Mrs. Lamica will be participating in a 7-day educational program designed to teach these individuals techniques to encourage volunteerism in their home States. It is hoped that the combination of a greater number of volunteers and funds from incentive grants will increase the range and amount of program 4-H is able to offer.

Mrs. Lamica has been honored because of her contributions and long-standing commitment to 4-H. She has been a 4-H volunteer for the past 14 years. Currently, she is the leader of the Hampshire Canter-Lopes and the Hampshire Crafty-Critters. The Canter-Lopes, an equestrian group, allows the young people of Hampshire County to further their interest in horses and at the same time assume the responsibility which accompanies such a pet. Each year at the Tri-County Fair, the Crafty Critters works are displayed, rewarding the creativity of these young people. At a time when we are concerned about the future of our Nation's youth, Mrs. Lamica makes a real contribution to the well-being of my district by encouraging youth to use their spare time in a productive and positive manner.

Besides her direct dealings with these two groups, Mrs. Lamica extends her volunteer work to administration. A member of the Hampshire County Extension Board of Trustees for the past 6 years, she is now serving as its chairman. She was instrumental in beginning the Hampshire County 4-H Foundation which raises money for 4-H. Mrs. Lamica continues her commitment to future equestrians by serving as chairman of the Hampshire County Horse Leaders Council.

The importance of volunteering can be forgotten in our hectic society. My district is lucky to have people like Mrs. Lamica who show their concern for young people by taking action to make life more interesting for preteen and teenaged youth. These are the people who make the First District of Massachusetts such a special place.

Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor to have this opportunity to tell Jeanne Lamica that the people of the First District of Massachusetts recognize and appreciate the work she has done on behalf of our local young people.●

#### WASHINGTON LOSES RESPECTED ARTIST

#### HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. FAUNTROY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay my respects to Mr. John Cavanaugh, who was taken from us in the prime of life.

Mr. Cavanaugh was a towering figure among Washington's artists. Usually he was at his Swann Street studio, where he spent long days hammering and molding the lead sculptures which are so prominent throughout the DuPont Circle area. His works adorned buildings all over the District, many of which were renovated with his close friend and partner, Phil. Residents of Washington came to cherish his art.

John never stopped growing or experimenting. His work could range from a playful group of delicate figures to an enormous, brooding face set in brick. Impressionistic or realistic, he could be both fluid and precise, and still run the full range of human emotion. He won many awards but, most importantly, he won the respect of everybody who knew him.

Mr. Speaker, John Cavanaugh enriched our lives, and he made the world a far better place. He was a beloved and gentle man, and his presence is sorely missed. To his family I want to extend my deepest sympathy.●

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JOHN E. GROTEBERG

OF ILLINOIS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. GROTEBERG. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, February 21, I was not present and voting on rollcall No. 11, a motion that the House adjourn from Thursday to Monday. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on the motion to adjourn.●

#### RETIREMENT OF WAHNETA CORSE

#### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to pay tribute to a distinguished public servant and dear friend, Wahnetta Corse of Wellington, MO, who recently retired after 7½ years as the treasurer of Lafayette County in Missouri.

Mrs. Corse, a lifelong resident of Lafayette County, attended Central Missouri State University where she was a member of Sigma Sigma Sigma sorority. After spending most of her life in the banking business, most of which was with her husband, John Corse, she came to Washington and served on my congressional staff when I was first elected. Her tenure, however, was brief, as she soon returned to Missouri after being appointed by Missouri's Governor to fill an unexpired term as Lafayette County treasurer. Twice thereafter, she was reelected to that position. She retired at the end of last year after having served the people of Lafayette County with distinction.

Mrs. Corse has served her community of Wellington in many capacities over the years, having been active in the United Methodist Church and also serving as treasurer of the Wellington School Board. She has always been



willing to share her expertise freely with others.

Her retirement days will undoubtedly be busy ones, as she will continue her devotion to her community, her friends, and her family. She and her late husband were blessed with two daughters, eight grandchildren, and one recently arrived great grandchild.

I take this opportunity to offer my best wishes to Wahneta Corse for a pleasant and happy retirement. She is truly a wonderful lady.●

#### LEGISLATION ENCOURAGING USE OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL FOR RECOVERY PURPOSES

##### HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that will provide oil producers using enhanced recovery methods with greater flexibility in choosing the fuel they use to recover crude. It would encourage producers to substitute residual fuel oil for heavy crudes currently burned in thermal recovery processes as a result of the windfall profit tax. By encouraging producers to use residual fuel oil instead of crude to power their recovery equipment, the bill also encourages refiners to top additional heavy crude, making more gasoline and other economically attractive products available in the marketplace.

Heavy oil production uses an enhanced oil recovery process, usually steam injection. Prior to passage of the windfall profit tax, heavy oil producers burned residual fuel oil to create needed steam. This practice is no longer followed because removing crude from a producing property is a taxable event under the windfall profit tax. As a result, producers began burning crude produced at the steam generating site since such crude is not taxed. This is a wasteful practice because refined products once obtained by topping at refineries are sacrificed in order to cut producers' tax burden. In fact, 9 percent of California's daily oil production is currently wasted in this manner.

To encourage heavy oil producers to resume using residual fuel oil, the bill amends the Internal Revenue Code to offer producers an exemption from the windfall profit tax equal to the amount of tax on 1 barrel of crude for each barrel of residual fuel used in the enhanced recovery process. The bill places noteworthy limits on the exemption. First of all, it would apply only to domestic crude oil which the producer removes from his property, crude that would otherwise be taxable but for the fact that it has been exchanged for residual fuel oil used by

the producer. An exchange in this context can be either a swap of crude for residual fuel oil or residual fuel oil purchased by the producer which is substituted for crude produced on the property. The exemption would be further limited in its application to benefit only the operating interest holder and not the holder of any royalty interest.

I urge my colleagues in the House to act swiftly to adopt this legislation. As was the case with similar bills I introduced during previous Congresses, this bill is designed to be revenue neutral and is recognized by the Treasury Department as such. In fact, during hearings held on the bill last fall, Treasury representatives and the Independent Petroleum Association of America testified in support of this legislation. While the bill will not affect Treasury revenues, it encourages producers to use our Nation's resources efficiently, a worthy objective.●

#### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 136

##### HON. GERRY SIKORSKI

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. SIKORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 136, a joint resolution directing that the National Institutes of Health receive full funding in fiscal year 1985 for new and competing research grants. I do want my colleagues to know, however, that this situation also applies to the support of research grants funded by the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, where the OMB directive reduces from 583 to 500 the number of new grants ADAMHA will be permitted to award this fiscal year. House Joint Resolution 136 should set the record straight as far as congressional intent is concerned for both NIH and the ADAMHA. The ad hoc group for medical research funding, representing over 100 research-oriented organizations, and the American Psychiatric Association have long articulated the need for parity in the congressional support for biomedical and behavioral research under the auspices of the Public Health Service. We would be remiss if we did not continue down this responsible path which in 1985 resulted in Congress' evenhanded approach in appropriations increases for the NIH and ADAMHA research enterprises. Scores of public witnesses from the scientific community have argued to this effect in the Appropriations Committees' public witness hearings last spring largely because the quality of the two programs are equally impressive as evidenced by priority scores assigned to these grants and the fact that breakthroughs in one specif-

ic disease area are often the result of basic research support in an entirely different institute.●

#### ULA PENDLETON WINS NATIONAL AWARD FOR INDUSTRY COOPERATION

##### HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ula Pendleton, a social studies teacher in my district, who has been recognized for her outstanding contributions to the classroom by the National Association for Industry-Education Cooperation. Competing with teachers nationwide, Pendleton received the Utilization Award for a teacher who has made the most effective use of industry-sponsored resources for education.

Pendleton, a teacher in the Los Angeles Unified School District at Westchester High School, was nominated for the award by Sandra Burton, director of the California Energy Source Education Council. Burton observed Pendleton's class studying energy source curriculum sponsored by Atlantic Richfield, Southern California Gas Co., Bechtel, Fluor and others. Pendleton used this program and other materials provided by Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Southern California Edison, and Western Oil and Gas Association.

Says Pendleton:

Energy is the heartbeat of every city. All cities are on life support systems. Without energy no water would come in or sewage go out. People are totally dependent on something they don't understand. They don't know where energy sources come from and use them without care.

Since 1972, Pendleton has introduced over 800 students in her U.S. Government and urban studies classes to energy education. She has taken the initiative to identify industry-sponsored and other community resources because there is always a need for materials beyond textbooks supplied by schools to enrich classroom activities.

Pendleton is a credit to her profession and I would like my colleagues to join me in congratulating her on this outstanding achievement.●

#### A TRIBUTE TO GWINNETT MITCHELL

##### HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 25, 1985

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my colleagues to join

with me in paying tribute to the exceptional community spirit and outstanding accomplishments of Gwinnett Mitchell. She has just been honored by the Soroptimist International of Lodi, CA, as "Woman of the Year," an award which has been well earned.

Few women can claim a background as diverse as Gwinnett's. Wife and mother, teacher and musician, reporter and public relations expert, she has contributed to virtually every aspect of community living. She served in the Women's Army Corps from 1943 to 1946. She has organized libraries, advanced cultural pursuits, encouraged youngsters, and generally made herself invaluable to her community. It is certainly appropriate for her to be honored in turn with this highly regarded award.

In these days of increasing reliance upon volunteerism and "people helping people," Gwinnett Mitchell stands as an example to be admired and emulated. As people, we have no greater gift to give than our interest in and caring for our fellow citizens. Congratulations to Gwinnett Mitchell for an outstanding performance, as well as special thanks for all that she has done on behalf of her community. It is a privilege and a pleasure to represent her here in the House, and to share her record of excellence with my colleagues. ●

**THE 1984 BUSINESS PERSON OF THE YEAR AWARD**

**HON. SILVIO O. CONTE**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 25, 1985*

● Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt congratulations to a good friend and community leader, Joseph T. Wright, the senior vice president of the Food Mart Division of Waldbaum, Inc., who was named the 1984 Business Person of the Year by the Greater Holyoke Chamber of Commerce in Holyoke, MA.

Joe Wright was selected to receive this award for his "energy, leadership, and devotion" in the corporate and civic communities. Knowing Joe for as many years as I have, I can attest to the fact that he possesses these qualities plus an endless list of fine attributes. His keen sense of organization and ability to coordinate activities down to the most minute detail are refined characteristics that Joe has sharpened and utilized to the advantage of hundreds of people.

Through his concern for others and his inherent feeling for the community, Joe Wright is a participant in a variety of organizations, working diligently, and rising to the top in practically every task he selflessly undertakes.

Over the last 20 years, Joe has been involved in the United Way of Holyoke, Granby, and South Hadley and is also a trustee of the Pioneer Valley United Way. He is presently the President of the Holyoke, Granby, South Hadley Chapter of the United Way and while spearheading the efforts of this organization, he also divides his energies into the Greater Holyoke Chamber of Commerce which bestowed its Distinguished Service Award to him last year and the Holyoke Community College where as a trustee he was given the school's Tradition and Excellence Award.

The youth of western Massachusetts have also benefited from the endless labors of Joe Wright. Not only is he the director of the Children's Museum at Holyoke, Inc., but he is also the past director of the western Massachusetts Girl Scout Council as well as the Pioneer Valley Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Joe Wright's community involvement in Holyoke, once known as the paper city of the World, is helping to make revitalization efforts become a reality. The city of Holyoke, a manufacturing center with a healthy diversified economy needs a person like Joe with a healthy diversified attitude who willingly surrenders his spare hours in order to assist in the renewal of Holyoke's industrial and commercial growth.

I cannot say enough about my friend, Joe. It is apparent that this wonderful family man and tireless worker, is truly an individual deserving of the 1984 Business Person of the Year Award. ●

**BALTIC REPUBLICS**

**HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 25, 1985*

● Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, the independence of the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia is a memory, a memory that we must keep alive and a memory that the Soviet Union wants to bury.

The people of these lands deserve to be free and deserve the unflinching support of the free world for their right to national independence and the liberty which is the birthright of every individual.

The hope of freedom stays alive in the people of the Baltic States and in the people from those countries that have come to our great land to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

These countries have not even been allowed to retain the nominal national identity that prevails in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other Eastern European countries in the Soviet grip. The Baltic States were incorporated

into the Soviet Union. Many thousands of their citizens have been deported to other parts of the Soviet Empire, they have been colonized by other Soviet peoples, and their ethnic traditions are repressed.

Some timid souls would say that it damages the prospects for better relations with the Soviet Union if we keep raising this distasteful subject. I say that freedom is the main business of the United States in the world, and we betray our heritage if we ever fail to speak for freedom.

Mr. Speaker, empires do not last forever, and the freedom of the Baltic republics will be restored someday, with the help of God, who blesses our cause. ●

**CHIEF BULL RETIRING**

**HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, February 25, 1985*

● Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, the Milford Police Department and the surrounding town of Milford, CT, in my congressional district, will be honoring William W. Bull. William Bull is retiring from his post as chief of Milford's Police Department, after 33 years of devoted service. It gives me great pleasure to share with my colleagues this man's distinguished record and to be able to participate in his tribute.

William Bull began his career in 1951 as a special officer to the Milford Police Department. It was here that he distinguished himself through his unflinching devotion to duty and service. In 1969, Chief Bull committed a true act of bravery when he risked his life to free a woman and fellow officer who were being held captive by an armed gunman. For this he became the only man on the Milford Police Force to be awarded the Medal of Honor for Bravery Above and Beyond the Call of Duty by the town of Milford.

Mr. Bull moved up through the ranks of the Milford Police Department to be appointed chief of police in December 1972. In his 17-year tenure as chief, he strove to create a modern, professional, and effective police force. He emphasized the importance of community safety and focused his efforts on crime prevention activities. He served as an active member of several organizations dedicated to the improvement of police protection: The International Association of Chiefs of Police; the Connecticut Association of Chiefs of Police; the South Central Chiefs Association; and the Municipal Police Training Commission.

William Bull's remarkable career and notable record of service to the community deserves recognition. His



tireless energy, genuine devotion, and unflinching enthusiasm for his job will be sorely missed. I am proud to be able to join with the Milford Police Department and the Milford community in paying tribute to him today.●

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, February 26, 1985, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## FEBRUARY 27

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Labor-Management Services Administration, Employment Standards Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, all of the Department of Labor, and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

SD-116

## Armed Services

To hold hearings on the status of the unified commands.

SR-222

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, Blinded Veterans of America, Purple Heart, and Vietnam Veterans of America.

334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the proposed sale by the Department of Transportation of Conrail.

SR-253

## Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed

budget for fiscal year 1986, focusing on the Department of the Interior.

SD-366

## Labor and Human Resources

To hold oversight hearings to review labor violence activities, focusing on alleged violence committed by unions against management.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

## Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1986, focusing on requests for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SD-406

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review U.S. policy in a global economy.

SD-419

## Small Business

## Small Business: Family Farm Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine farm credit problems and their impact on agricultural banks and agribusinesses.

SR-428A

## Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1986.

SD-538

## Select on Intelligence

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the intelligence community.

SH-219

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

To resume hearings to review the President's proposed budget requests for fiscal year 1986.

SD-192

## Armed Services

To continue hearings on the status of the unified commands.

SR-222

## FEBRUARY 28

9:00 a.m.

## Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the binary chemical modernization program

SD-124

9:30 a.m.

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To continue hearings on the proposed sale by the Department of Transportation of Conrail

SR-253

## Judiciary

## Immigration and Refugee Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and to review those programs administered by the INS.

SD-226

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Defense Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for certain intelligence programs.

S-407, Capitol

## Appropriations

## Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

## Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 51, to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) (Public Law 96-510).

SD-406

## Foreign Relations

To continue hearings to review U.S. policy in a global economy.

SD-419

## Joint Economic

To resume hearings in preparation of its forthcoming annual report.

2359 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

## Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the National Gallery of Art.

SD-138

## Armed Services

## Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower and personnel issues.

SR-232A

## Armed Services

## Sea Power and Force Projection Subcommittee

To hold open and closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the Navy's worldwide commitments and their implications for force structure, training, and readiness.

SR-222

## MARCH 1

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

## Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Departmental Management, all of the Department of Labor, and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

SD-116

## Armed Services

To resume hearings on the status of the unified commands.

SR-222

## Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on the Pacific Salmon Treaty implementing legislation.

SD-562

## Energy and Natural Resources

To continue oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's pro-

posed budget for fiscal year 1986, focusing on the Forest Service (Department of Agriculture), U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Department of Energy).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to continue markup of S. 51, to extend and amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) (P.L. 96-510).

SD-406

## MARCH 4

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources  
To continue oversight hearings to review those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 1986, focusing on the Department of Energy.

SD-366

## MARCH 5

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Office of Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Army.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, and the Panama Canal Commission.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nominations of Carol G. Dawson, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Prod-

uct Safety Commission, and Mary L. Azcuenaga, of the District of Columbia, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner.

SR-253

## MARCH 6

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

SD-116

Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the Veterans Administration.

SR-418

Office of Technology Assessment  
To hold a general business meeting.

H-227, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and related agencies.

S-146, Capitol

\*Foreign Relations  
To resume hearings to review U.S. policy in a global economy.

SD-419

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Edward J. Philbin, of California, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner.

SR-253

11:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold hearings on S. 277, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for Indian health care programs.

SD-106

## MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of State, focusing on foreign assistance programs.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Navy.

SD-628

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for

energy and water development programs, focusing on the Department of Energy.

SD-192

Labor and Human Resources  
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review a recent report on international narcotics.

SD-430

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Transportation Safety Board, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

## MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works  
To resume hearings on those programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the committee as contained in the President's budget requests for fiscal year 1986, focusing on requests for the Army Corps of Engineers.

SD-406

Judiciary  
To hold hearings on proposed interstate compacts allowing for the regional disposal of low-level radioactive waste.

SD-226

## MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Extension Service, and the National Agricultural Library, Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the United Nations, focusing on voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs.

SD-192



10:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Interstate Commerce Commission.  
SD-138

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs, focusing on solar and renewables and energy research.  
SD-192

## MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the National Bureau of Standards.  
SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business, Trade, and Tourism Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 374 and S. 193, bills authorizing funds for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, Department of Commerce.  
SD-G50

Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-406

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of State, focusing on international security assistance programs.  
S-126, Capitol

## MARCH 14

9:00 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and to hold oversight hearings on the Department of Transportation's Office of Commercial Space Transportation.  
SR-253

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, Federal Trade Commission, and the Civil Rights Commission.  
S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture.  
SD-124

Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
SD-192

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of State, focusing on international narcotics control, migration and refugee assistance, and antiterrorism programs.  
S-126, Capitol

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Smithsonian Institution.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs, focusing on nuclear fission, commercial waste management, and uranium enrichment.  
SD-192

## MARCH 19

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.  
SD-116

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Aviation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the aviation computer reservation system.  
SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act (P.L. 98-241).  
SD-G50

Labor and Human Resources  
Labor Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on proposed asbestos claims facilities.  
SD-430

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture.  
SD-124

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Peace Corps, the Inter-American Foundation, and the African Development Foundation.  
S-126, Capitol

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the land and water conservation fund.  
SD-138

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.  
SD-192

## MARCH 20

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.  
SD-116

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative priorities of AMVETS, World War I Veterans, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and Atomic Veterans.  
334 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Commerce, and the International Trade Commission.  
SD-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the American Battle Monuments Commission, Army cemetery expenses, Office of Consumer Affairs (Department of Commerce), and the Consumer Information Center.  
SD-124

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK).  
SD-138

Governmental Affairs  
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations  
To hold hearings on media efforts to deglamorize drug abuse.  
SD-342

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Export-Import Bank of the United States.  
S-126, Capitol

## MARCH 21

9:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SR-428A

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on S. 100, to provide for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, Office of Revenue Sharing and the New York City loan program (Department of the Treasury), Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the National Institute of Building Sciences.

SD-192

**Appropriations**  
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

SD-138

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Merchant Marine Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the maritime administration, and S. 102, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the maritime construction differential subsidy.

SD-628

2:00 p.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of the Treasury, focusing on multilateral development banks.

SD-192

**Appropriations**  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy conservation programs.

SD-138

**Appropriations**  
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs, focusing on atomic energy defense activities.

SD-116

## MARCH 26

9:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the De-

partment of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, Office of the Inspector General, and Office for Civil Rights.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, and the Farm Credit Administration.

SD-124

**Appropriations**  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

2:00 p.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Agency for International Development.

S-126, Capitol

**Appropriations**  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

**Appropriations**  
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs, focusing on the Power Marketing Administration.

SD-192

## MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Health Care Financing Administration, Social Security Administration, and refugee programs.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Board for International Broadcasting, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Federal Communications Commission.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for foreign assistance programs.

S-126, Capitol

**Appropriations**  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Selective Service System, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

SD-124

## MARCH 28

9:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Health and Human Services, including Human Development Services, Office of Community Services, Departmental Management (salaries and expenses), and Policy Research.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Veterans' Administration, and the National Science Foundation.

S-126, Capitol

**Appropriations**  
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, and the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

**Appropriations**  
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## APRIL 1

10:00 a.m.  
**Appropriations**  
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192



2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## APRIL 2

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Office of the Secretary of Education, Departmental Management (salaries and expenses), Office of Civil Rights, Office of Inspector General, National Institute of Education, and Bilingual Education, all of the Department of Education.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Commodity Credit Corporation, Foreign Agricultural Service, Office of International Cooperation and Development, Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480), Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-124

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## APRIL 3

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Education, including vocational and adult education, education for the handicapped, rehabilitation services and handicapped research, special institutions (including Howard University), and education statistics.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of State, and the U.S. Information Agency.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Energy and Water Development Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for energy and water development programs.

SD-192

## APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, the Marine Mammal Commission, and the Small Business Administration.

S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To resume hearings in closed session on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

SD-124

Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-192

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for Conrail, U.S. Railway Association, and the

Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

SD-138

10:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To continue hearings in open session on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1986 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SR-253

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

## APRIL 16

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

## APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department Justice, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

S-146, Capitol

## APRIL 18

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Endowment for the Arts.

SD-138

## APRIL 23

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Education, including elementary and secondary education, education block grants, and impact aid.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

## APRIL 24

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Education, including student financial assistance, guaranteed student loans, higher and continuing education, higher education facilities loans and insurance, educational research and training, and libraries.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, the Legal Services Corporation, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-124

## APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for ACTION (domestic programs), Corporation for Public Broadcasting, Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and National Council on the Handicapped.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Office of Indian Education, and the Institute of Museum Services.

SD-138

## APRIL 30

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Prospective Payment Commission, Railroad Retirement Board, National Mediation Board, OSHA Review Commission, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Office of the Secretary and the Office of the Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

## MAY 1

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Supreme Court of the United States, and the U.S. District Courts.

S-146, Capitol

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-124

## MAY 2

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD—Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development and certain independent agencies.

SD-124

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for territorial affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

## MAY 7

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

## MAY 8

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

## MAY 9

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

## MAY 14

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and certain related agencies.

SD-116



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## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

3499

10:00 a.m.

MAY 21

MAY 23

### Appropriations

#### Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Energy Information Administration, and the Economic Regulatory Administration, Department of Energy.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

### Appropriations

#### Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for the Holocaust Memorial Council, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

### Appropriations

#### Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1986 for Naval Petroleum Reserves, and fossil energy.

SD-138